The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Motion to Reconsider the Vote on the Chicago Relief Bill Carried in the Senate.

"Bigelow's Block" Selected as the New Site for the Chicago Post Office.

The Sales of War Material to France--Proposed Congressional Investigation.

House Resolution Adopted Favoring the Removal of the Tariff from Tea and Coffee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—After the morning hour expired in the Senate to-day, Mr. Logan called up the motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of Chicago. Mr. Carpenter opened the debate by announcing himself in favor of a reconsideration of the bill on account of his fear that injustice would be done to Wisconsin and Michigan if the bill passed in its present shape. He asserted that the people of these States had suffered more proportionately than the people of Chicago, and he regarded the bill to relieve the latter as calculated to do so at the expense of the people of these States, and particularly those who were sufferers by the late Northwestern conflagrations. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, followed Mr. Carpenter, in an excited appeal in behalf of his constituents, and violent attack upon the bill. He commenced by reading protests of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Boards of Trade, and also remonstrances against the bill from private citizens of the Northwest. His argument was that the bill discriminated against Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen and in favor of Canadian. The former, he claimed, were co-sufferers with Chicago by fire, and needed aid as much as the latter, in view of the fact that Chicago now supported five theatres. He did not think that city so badly off as was represented. Mr. Logan undertook to reply to both Ferry and Carpenter, which latter kept up a running fire of questions to the Illinois Senators, these being mainly repetitions of their former speeches in a condensed form. After answering several of these in the most courteous manner, without being able to abate their persistency, Mr. Logan was obliged to sharply refuse to be interrogated further, until, at least, he had an opportunity to state his position, and answer some of the objections which these Senators had made while they occupied the floor. He then, being allowed to go on without interruption, proceeded to state that the Northwestern lumbermen protested against the bill only. Even though prices of lumber should be reduced through the operation of the bill, it would work them no injury, as the prices of lumber had been put up for speculative purposes since the fire. He read a letter from John V. Farwell, stating that staple lumber and common boards had been advanced from 50 to 75 per cent, and another from James Bowen to the same effect. He concluded by showing that unless the bill was passed speculators would be allowed to make enormous profits through Chicago's immediate necessity for unlimited quantities of building material. Mr. Trumbull followed Mr. Logan. He reviewed at length both Carpenter's and Ferry's speeches. As to the latter he said it simply amounted to this: That the people of Chicago should be taxed two dollars per thousand for the benefit of the lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Ferry here objected, that the lumber lands belonged mostly to Eastern capitalists. Mr. Trumbull replied that that made no difference, especially to the people of Chicago. Mr. Trumbull's further remarks were devoted to demonstrating the necessity for the passage of the bill both as a measure of relief and justice. Mr. Conkling urged the constitutionality of the bill, as a reason for reconsidering it. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, confined himself to criticizing the manner in which the bill was drawn, asserting that it should specify the articles on which drawback was to be allowed, as otherwise it would establish a dangerous precedent. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, then got the floor again, and said that, among other protests which he had forgotten to mention before, were some from Blatchford & Co., and other merchants of Chicago. Mr. Trumbull remarked that undoubtedly there were persons in Chicago who objected to the bill, as it would interfere with their chances to make money out of the fire. Before the vote was taken to reconsider, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, announced that he would offer a substitute, appropriating $4,000,000 directly for the relief of Chicago. The vote then being taken, the motion to reconsider was adopted, by 25 yeas to 22 nays.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The location of the new buildings in Chicago was decided on to-day. The square purchased is two blocks south of the former position on Dearborn street. The other sides of the square are Clark, Jackson, and Adams. The price agreed on is $1,250,000.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF WAR MATERIAL TO THE FRENCH.

Mr. Sumner's resolution regarding the sale of arms to the French Government has caused great talk throughout the afternoon. It has been known that large quantities of arms were sold abroad to both the Germans and French, but, so far as yet known, all sales to the former were by persons who purchased of our Government without being known as agents of the German authorities. The charge made concerning the sale to the French is, that material of war was sold directly to those known as their agents, and that the Government were actually set at the manufacture of ammunition. The whole matter came out through the trial of Victor Place, Consul General at New York, for alleged fraudulent transactions connected with the purchase here. At this trial Remington appeared with his counsel, Thomas Richardson, for whom Secretary Belknap says the cartridges were manufactured at the Frankfort Arsenal, and his bookkeeper, Joseph L. Norton, and principally through their testimony the counsel was convicted. Remington claimed to have detected the frauds. On the other hand the friends of Place report that Remington's course in the matter was prompted by self-preservation. The sales to Thomas Richardson, to which Secretary Belknap's letter refers, were 24,000 breech-loading Springfield muskets, made in 1868; 580 Spencer's rifles; 1,600 Joslyn breech-loading muskets and 3,392,380 metallic cartridges. Another large contract with which the French Government found special fault as involving fraud, was made by Gambetta, through third parties with C. K. Garrison, of New York. From General Dyer's statement of sales, it appears that the Garrison purchase from the War Department was 26 guns, Parrott batteries, with 1,000 rounds of fixed ammunition. This, by the contract, was to have been delivered in 45 days from the 24th of December. Afterward the French Government refused to pay, on the ground that the contract was not performed in time, and that the charges were exorbitant. The French authorities claim that they were charged at the rate of $15,000 for batteries that cost $6,000. Concerning this matter, the French Minister here, M. Freillhard, is known to have sent a despatch to his Government, informing it that General Rufus Ingalls had called at the Legation with Garrison to urge that the contract might not be broken.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The resolution passed in the House to-day, in instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill abolishing duties on tea and coffee, satisfied most high tariff men, since they will insist that after such a reduction of the revenue the placing of these articles on the free list will involve, the rest of the tariff list must be left nearly as it is. The vote was 140 to 37. Of the latter 14 were Democrats. The following voted no:

Hale,	Perry,
Hawley,	Poland,
Hibbard,	Potter,
Hooper,	Slater,
Kerr,	Smith,
Kinsella,	Stevens,
Lewis,	Stoughton,
Merrick,	Stowell,
Moore,	Twichell,
Orr,	Wakeman,
Palmer,	Warren,
Porter,	Willard.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

In the Abbott case, the Senate Committee have some new light in the shape of assurances that those who voted for Vance did so on a promise that Senator Pool that his disabilities should be removed before the time for election.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Mr. Holman's bill to make the Louisville and Portland Canal free, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall ascertain the amount required to quiet all claims, and that these shall be assumed by the Government, and that thereafter only such rate of tolls shall be charged as will pay the expenses of keeping in repair. It provides that all jurisdiction from individuals and the State of Kentucky shall be transferred to the Government, and that all moneys in the hands of the Company at the time of the transfer shall be paid into the National Treasury.

[To the Associated Press.]

EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Attorney General decides that the charges against Southworth as Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama are wholly unfounded, and that the petition for removal would not be granted.

SENATOR DAVIS' CONDITION.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, continues in a critical condition. His physician, however, is not without hope of his ultimate recovery.

THE RICE DUTY.

Colonel Robb, Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., is here on the invitation of Mr. Dawes, to explain why the duty should not be taken off rice, and incidentally to urge appropriations for river improvements in his section.

RIOT THREATENED.

To-day about one hundred laborers assembled in the northern part of the city for the purpose of working on a sewer. In the meantime a large and excited crowd of white and colored laborers assembled. Some of them asserted that the contractors, by bringing laborers from the country to work for a dollar a day, were taking the bread from the laboring-men of the city. Loud threats were made that the new comers should not be allowed to work, and stones were thrown at them. Owing to this treatment only six of the new hands remained. The arrival of a strong police force was the means of preserving peace.

JUDICIAL AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, is expected here in the course of a few days, to consult with Attorney General Williams concerning judicial affairs in that Territory, which are considered to be in such a confused condition, that not a few members of Congress have said they will not vote a dollar for expenses, until some satisfactory explanations are made concerning the recent trials in Utah. There is some talk of making a provision in connection with future appropriations to relieve cases already tried of the embarrassment which attended them, and to avoid complications of the United States with Territorial Court.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A Washington despatch says: "The President has expressed his gratification at the temperateness of the American press on the excited comments of the English Ministry on our case before the Geneva Conference. If the English Government withdraws, he thinks the United States cannot agree, with any honor, to any new negotiations."

PENSIONS.

Pensioners who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being employed by the Government, will bring the question up for decision.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of leading citizens of Michigan, to reform the manner of appointments and removals of officers, and against seizures and moieties. He said he disagreed with the petitioners, believing that the abolition of moieties would cost the Government more than $20,000,000 a year on the Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers alone.

Messrs. ANTHONY and KELLOGG presented similar petitions.

Petitions were presented against a removal of the duty on railroad iron, and for an International Copyright law.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to place colored soldiers on the same footing with the whites as to bounties and pensions.

COPYRIGHT LAW.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Library were instructed to report with reference to the enactment of a Copyright law.

FREE EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

On motion of Mr. HAY, of Illinois, the Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of the free exportation of spirits and whiskey by manufacturers in this country.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to consider the expediency of passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to communicate to the Government of Spain the protest of the United States against the acts of the authorities of Cuba toward the Chinese laborers in that island.

Mr. SUMNER offered a long preamble, setting forth the alleged manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in workshops of the United States Government for the French, to be used against Germany in 1870, and a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven to investigate all the sales of ordnance stores made by the Government of the United States during the war between France and Germany, to ascertain the persons to whom they were made, the circumstances under which they were made, the real parties in interest, and the sums respectively paid and received by them. The Committee is to have the power to send for persons and papers, and to conduct examinations in public.

The resolution went over until to-morrow.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY, for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands, Kansas.

By Mr. RICE, authorizing terms of the United States District Court to be held at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK, extending the Swamp Land act to Nebraska.

By Mr. TIPTON, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownsville, Neb.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed was taken up.

Messrs. CHANDLER and FERRY (Mich), CONKLING, and CARPENTER advocated the reconsideration, and Messrs. LOGAN and TRUMBULL opposed it.

The motion to reconsider was carried; yeas, 25; nays, 22.

FORFEITURES, &C.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, the Senate took up the bill for the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. DAWES, for the construction of ten first-class iron steamships for postal, naval, and other purposes.

By Mr. BIGBY, to extend the powers of the Southern Claims Commission.

By Mr. MORPHIS, for the payment for cotton taken by the Government; also for the payment of Odd Fellows' Lodges destroyed during the war.

By Mr. SHELDON, to amend the National Banking act.

By Mr. BEATTY, for publishing the Congressional debates.

By Mr. HOLMAN, relative to the release of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from the tax levied at the Louisville Canal.

By Mr. SHANKS, for negotiations with Indians, and to commute all annuities payable in lands.

By Mr. CONGER, for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbors of Michigan.

By Mr. M'GREER, for the improvement of the Monongahela River.

By Mr. LOWE, for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands in Kansas.

By Mr. TAFFE, for the survey of the northern boundary line of Nebraska.

By Mr. KENDALL, for artesian wells in Nevada.

Mr. JONES, of Wyoming, introduced a bill granting the right of way to railroad companies in Wyoming; also for a military wagon road and artesian wells in Wyoming.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill allowing respondents in criminal cases in United States Courts to testify in their own behalf, which was passed—yeas, 146; nays, 43.

By Mr. PERRY (Ohio)—A resolution that the Forty-Second Congress should not close its second session until it shall have matured and enacted a law to enforce a reform of the Civil Service. Ordered printed.

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—A bill to prevent bribery and corruption of United States officers. Referred.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. KELLY (Pennsylvania) presented the petition of Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Gordon, and Mrs. Stanton, asking to be heard before the bar of the House in support of their claim to the right to vote, and he offered a resolution that the memorialists be heard next Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether the resolution was to allow the ladies the use of the hall merely, or whether they were to appear and state their case while the House was in session.

The SPEAKER replied that the resolution was that they were to appear and state their case while the House was in session.

The question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 86; nays, 95.

PITTSBURGH PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution calling for information as to the necessity for new Government buildings and Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. Adopted.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Recommitted.

DISABILITIES.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the removal of political disabilities from all who have applied for such relief. Adopted.

DECLARATORY RESOLUTION.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected,—yeas, 105; nays, 65; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. MOYER moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing all import duties on tea and coffee.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) suggested the addition of iron and steel to tea and coffee, but the Speaker decided that a motion to suspend the rules was not amendable.

The motion to suspend the rules, and adopt the resolution, was adopted.—yeas, 140; nays, 37.

COMMERCE.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the shipping interest, and suggesting, as a measure of partial relief, the permitting of ship stores to be taken in bond, as well as raw material for ship-building; also the suspension for two years of the law against registering foreign-built vessels.

INQUIRIES.

Mr. HOAR offered a resolution calling for information as to the manufacture of firearms at the Springfield Armory; also as to the difference between the eight and ten hours system. Adopted.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for holding two terms of United States Courts at Toledo, Ohio. Passed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution instructing the Pacific Railroad Committee to investigate and report as to the condition of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution calling on the President for such information as he may have of any intention or design, on the part of the British Government, to withdraw from, or impede in its execution, any provision of the Treaty of Washington,—especially the hearing before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarked that he was satisfied that the President had no information of that character from the British Government.

Mr. BUTLER: If not, let us ascertain that fact.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected, 62 to 69, and the House refused to order the yeas and nays, only 9 members voting for it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

THE RULES OF WAR.

Mr. SHANKS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution requesting the President to open friendly correspondence and negotiations with other civilized nations, with a view to an international rule that captives in war shall not be retained as personal prisoners, but shall be returned under flags of truce and under parole until properly exchanged.

Pending a vote the House adjourned.

UTAH.

A Grand Farce Wherein All Mormondum Exercises the Elective Franchise—Discouraging Reports from the Snow Blockade—Proposition to Establish a Stage Route Round the Snowed-up Portion—The Japanese Becoming Impatient at their Enforced Tarry at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 12.—Public attention to-day has been occupied almost entirely with the election of city officers. The whole of the Mormon ticket was, of course, elected. Under the female suffrage law, crowds of Mormon women and girls flocked to the polls and voted. It is believed that the female vote was far in excess of the male. In the early part of the day the Liberals worked hard, challenging Mormons on the question of citizenship, preventing hundreds upon hundreds of votes, but the Mormon system soon convinced them that their labors were useless. Even children voted, and the Liberals finally abandoned the election as a farce.

It is thought to-day that the Japanese Embassy will be obliged to return to San Francisco and take the steamer East via Panama, there being no prospect of the Union Pacific blockade being raised for, perhaps, months. The Chief Ambassador is somewhat out of patience, but expresses himself exceedingly gratified with their visit to Salt Lake.

Minister DeLong and all the Japanese are looking forward to the banquet and hop to-night with eager pleasure. The Townsend House is elaborately decorated for the occasion with flags, mottos, &c. Over 100 invitations to ladies were sent by telegraph to-day.

The Union Pacific officials ask John Gilmer his charge for running the blockade with stage coaches sixty days. The reply of Gilmer is "one thousand dollars per day."

There is much indignation among merchants and business men that the Union Pacific has not before this made arrangements to run the mails and passengers over the blockaded divisions by the old stage road. If the railroad would pay, communication could be kept open daily, and passengers sent round the blockade without difficulty.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 12.—Much indignation is expressed to-night on the fraud and mockery of the election. Such disgraceful abuse of the ballot-box privilege disgusts every loyal citizen. A memorial on the subject will be sent to Congress.

The latest despatches from the snow blockade state that the trains are slowly fighting westward, and are now between Creston and Washakie. It is still storming. Over 1,000 men are at work on the drifts. The passengers are said to be comfortable. Superintendent Sickles is at the front doing all in human power to conquer the situation.

ILLINOIS.

Excitement in Peoria over the New Temperance Law—Child Burned to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Feb. 12.—The temperance ball is rolling lively in this section. The anti-temperance element has organized and equipped for the defeat of the new law, as you have been informed, and Saturday evening a preliminary meeting of the friends of the cause was held in Temperance Hall, and arrangements made for the holding of a grand mass meeting at an early day, to endorse the action of the Legislature in passing the bill, and to give the enforcement of its provisions all the counsel, aid and encouragement possible. The churches have taken hold of the matter, and are holding meetings and listening to discourses on the subject. Both friends and opponents of the liquor law will be organized in a short time, and some excitement may be expected from their actions.

A three-year-old daughter of Michael Gavan was burned to death this morning. The mother locked the child in a room while she was abroad from home, and the little one's clothes catching fire from the stove, burned her to cinders before the mother returned.

INDIANA.

State Politics—New Car Shops.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—The political caldron has commenced boiling, and the excitement will increase from this time until after the Republican State Convention, which meets on the 22d of February. Preliminary conventions were held in most of the counties on Saturday last. Almost every county yet heard from heartily endorsed the Administration of President Grant, while the counties of Wayne, Dearborn, Vanderburg, Spencer, Gibson, and Decatur instructed the delegates to vote for instruction for Grant and Colfax at Philadelphia. All the excitement, so far, is on the Governor. The leading candidates are Harrison, Branz, and Orth. As but few of the counties have voted instructions, it is difficult to tell who is the favorite. There is but little said about the subordinate offices, as they will be controlled somewhat by the nomination for Governor.

A new $200,000 railroad car-shop is about to go into operation at Laporte.

The Indiana Coal Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Feb. 12.—The organization of the Indianapolis Coal Railroad was completed to-day; $1,500,000 capital stock. A special meeting of the City Council will be held on Thursday night to subscribe for the city the controlling stock. The road will be a narrow gauge and will run direct from this city to the Clay County coal fields. This will make the fifth road from Indianapolis to the coal region. By means of the narrow gauge coal can be delivered in this city at six cents per bushel.

IOWA.

Funeral of Ex-Senator Grimes—Impressive Ceremonies—Death of an Old Man.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 12.—The funeral of ex-Governor Grimes took place at the Congregational Church yesterday afternoon. Governor Carpenter, ex-Governors Merrill and Low, and several other distinguished personages, were in attendance from abroad. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and thousands thronged the squares adjoining the church, and an immense crowd followed the remains to Aspen Grove Cemetery. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Salter, assisted by Rev. Mr. McClintock, both of this city.

A old man named Grear, from Augusta, Iowa, was found dead this morning, in Hawkeye Creek, in the western part of the city. He was seen last evening, at which time he was intoxicated. He fell from the embankment, and it is supposed that his neck was broken by the fall.

LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis at New Orleans—The Celebration of Mardi Gras.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The Ducal party arrived this morning. A salute was fired. Mayor Flanders and others met Alexis at the steamer, and escorted him to the St. Charles Hotel. The Duke will have a reception to-morrow in the Mayor's parlor, at the City Hall. The hotels are crowded with strangers.

The weather is clear and pleasant, and favorable for the Mardi Gras festivities.

IOWA.

Reassembling of the Legislature—Convention of Boards of Supervisors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 12.—The Iowa Legislature reassembles to-morrow. About one-third of the members have arrived in this city.

A Convention of the Boards of Supervisors of this State is to be held in this city to-morrow. The object of the convention is to recommend to the Legislature such changes as, in the opinion of the Supervisors, should be made in the county and township laws.

WISCONSIN.

Business Already Transacted by the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—The Capital has been very quiet since Saturday noon. The legislative halls are nearly deserted, but business will be resumed to-night, and pushed in a lively manner. The legislative acts passed, approved, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, are: General laws, (so-called, though half of them are really local), 6; local laws, 5; memorials to Congress, 2; joint resolutions of instruction, 2; appropriations, 1.

Murdered at a Ball.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—John Cannon, a railroad engineer, in company with a friend named Wilson, visited a ball of the German Workingmen's Association at Carondolet, last night, and made some jocular remark about the language being spoken, whereupon three Germans assaulted him, threw him down stairs from the fourth to the third story, dragged him in a senseless condition to the balcony, and hurled him to the stone pavement below, killing him instantly. Wilson was also beaten, but escaped down a rear stairway. Fred. Klonckman and Jacob Schlagel were arrested to-day, charged with having thrown Cannon from the balcony.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The inquest on the body of John Kennon, killed in Carondelet last night, closed this evening, and the jury rendered a verdict that Kennen came to his death by being thrown from the balcony by Jacob Schlagel, and that Fritz Klunkman was accessory to the act, and aided in the act. These two men are confined in the calaboose.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Work on the General Election Bill in the House.

Few Changes Made in the Report of the Committee.

Senate Resolution Looking to Final Adjournment March 15.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELECTION BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The bill providing for the election of all officers, from Presidential Electors down, occupied the attention of the House nearly all day, and was hardly amended. Efforts were made to strike out the provision for numbering ballots, to give the minority party one of the Judges of Election, and to have Senators and Representatives voted for on separate tickets, but they all failed. This bill remains, therefore, substantially the same as the present law.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate has passed a resolution for a joint committee to arrange legislation with a view to adjournment on the 15th of March. The committee, if appointed, cannot do much good. The warm weather and budding trees will adjourn the General Assembly more effectually than any series of resolutions.

NEW BILLS.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate to repeal the act creating the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and to give cities power to exercise the right of eminent domain.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The proposition of the Municipal Incorporation Committee, of which Mr. Waite is Chairman, to strike out of the City Incorporation bill all reference to Chicago, will not be supported by all of the Cook County members, and stands a fair chance of being defeated in the House on the simple ground that it is an attempt to make Chicago a law unto itself. This disposition of some city members to insist that Chicago is an exception to all known rules, and should be governed by a different system of laws than those obtaining in the rest of the State, and to resist, as presumptuous intermeddling, any attempt by members from other parts of Illinois to make any motion or suggestion contrary to their ideas, has generated among many members a desire to do just what Cook County members say they do not want to have done. They are beginning to assert that it is as much their business to make laws for Chicago as for Cairo, and the more they are told it is not, the more they will insist they will. To attempt to draw a boundary line between Cook County and Illinois, is to make it impossible to get anything that Chicago needs.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12.

Met at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Carnahan.

ABSENT.

Bishop, Bowman, Bush, Daggett, Donahue, Dore, Epler, Flagg, Hunter, Jewett, Kerr, Laning, McNults, Richardson, Williams, Woodard.

NO QUORUM.

There being no quorum, a recess was taken until 11 o'clock, at which time a quorum was still wanting, whereupon an adjournment was taken to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee to arrange work looking to an adjournment *sine die* on the 15th day of March. The rules were suspended and the resolution taken up, when Mr. CRAWFORD stated that resolutions on the same subject were now pending, but he thought to fix a day for final adjournment, and then work to it, the best plan to adopt.

Mr. WASHBURN offered an amendment providing for an adjournment *sine die* on March 15, which, after some debate, was withdrawn.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was as anxious as any one to conclude their labor here, but saw no escape from it. Much attention had been given to counties containing 100,000 inhabitants and upward, and now the way seemed clear to do something for smaller towns. The people were reasonable, but at the same time necessary work must be done.

Mr. FULLER remarked that if no more special orders were made the Senate would soon be through. He undertook to say that a more laborious Assembly than this never met in this or any other State, and to undertake to tax Senators any further was useless, as they filled up more hours now than their strength or health warranted.

Mr. EDSALL wanted to get through as bad as any one, but he did not propose now to shrink from any responsibility connected with necessary measures, regardless of the length of the session.

After enlarging the Committee contemplated in the resolution, it was adopted. The Committee is to consist of five from the Senate and nine from the House.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. CARTER called up a previously offered resolution arranging for the special orders on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, which, after some debate, was, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

NEW BILLS.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. VAN DORSTON—A bill to punish officers for charging and collecting illegal fees.

By Mr. EDSALL—To enable cities, towns and villages to exercise the right of eminent domain.

By Mr. HARLAN—To repeal the law creating the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

All ordered to a second reading.

READING OF BILLS.

The House bill to regulate practice in courts of Chancery was read a first time.

The House bill relating to Fire company organizations was read a second time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. CROUCH introduced a bill to provide for an additional term of Court in Henderson County, and also one to establish an Insane Asylum in connection with the Penitentiary.

He also offered an amendment to the Constitution, so as to elect Representatives without minority representation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM introduced a bill to exempt property from levy and sale.

Mr. SELTON (Warren) tried to introduce a resolution directing the Speaker and the President of the Senate to pick out such legislation as was necessary, and that the General Assembly be confined to that, but the rules were not suspended.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance Committee reported back a bill to amend the act in relation to township insurance companies, with a recommendation that it pass. This extends the law to counties not under township organization.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The Senate bill to allow towns to establish public parks and drives, was read the second time.

THE GENERAL ELECTION BILL

was taken out of the Committee of the Whole. Various amendments were presented by the Committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the bill, which was a long one, and of which they knew little, should be read by clauses.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was considered by sections, and the amendments of the Committee were adopted.

A proviso in the bill designating the Assessor, Supervisor, and Collector as Judges of Election in towns in counties under township organization, was stricken out, the objection being that the Board would be one sided.

Mr. HERDMAN moved that no more than two Judges belong to the same party.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM offered as a substitute a special law now existing on the subject providing for the election of the Judges by the voters, and which gave the minority one.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered an amendment, providing for the election of the judges by the County Board on the minority system, which would give the minority one member.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM accepted Mr. Sullivan's proposition.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the amendment.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) spoke in favor of it.

Mr. HERDMAN thought the substitute a mere half-way measure, because, whenever the County Board or Court was composed entirely of Republicans or Democrats, it was inoperative.

Mr. SULLIVAN'S substitute was lost.

Mr. HERDMAN'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. CURTIS was afraid that if one of the Judges were to change his politics before the election it would vitiate the election. He was opposed to giving rise to any more contests. The matter was hotly discussed for some time by several members.

Mr. SHORT offered a substitute providing for the choice of Judges of Election by the people.

Mr. LANDRUM moved to lay all amendments and substitutes on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMSON moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Herdman's amendment was adopted. The motion to lay it on the table was lost.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and it was tabled—yeas, 56; nays, 35.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE REVENUE BILL

was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

THE ELECTION BILL

was taken up.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM offered a substitute providing for an election for Judges of Election by the people, where any township was divided in two or more election districts, the majority party to elect only two.

The substitute was lost.

The original provision, making the Supervisor, Assessor, and Collectors Judges of Election was put back.

Mr. LANDRUM offered an amendment to another section, that there be no registration required in voting for any officers named in the bill. Lost—yeas, 38; nays, 58.

Mr. HERDMAN moved to strike out the provision allowing Judges of Election, in their discretion, to keep the polls open not beyond 12 at night.

The provision was stricken out.

The manner of dividing votes in electing Representatives under the minority system was talked over for some time. In the bill the only fractional vote allowed is one-half. The section was adopted without much trouble.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered an amendment that Senators and Representatives be voted for on a separate ticket, and the votes be put in a separate ballot-box. Laid on the table.

Mr. HERDMAN moved to strike out the provision requiring Judges of Elections to number the ballots. It was tabled.

Mr. EGAN moved to make the hour of closing the polls 7 o'clock.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a substitute that if electors were present the polls could be kept open till half-past 7. The substitute was lost.

Mr. Egan's amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SPRINGER, an amendment was adopted that when a person is pardoned out of the Penitentiary he shall not lose his citizenship.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) moved to strike out the section punishing betting on elections by a fine of not over one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The section was stricken out.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM moved to make the fine one hundred dollars, and imprisonment three months. Lost.

Adjourned.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The Senate bill to prohibit County Courts, City Councils, and Boards of Trustees from subscribing money to railroad companies and other corporations without a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters, and to make each member of a County Court, City Council, or Board of Trustees who shall do so without such a vote liable, on conviction, to not less than two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, passed the House to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A resolution was introduced in the Lower House of the Legislature, last Saturday, calling for an investigation of the causes of the recent accidents on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The resolutions were amended so as to include other roads in the State, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To-morrow morning, Joseph Brown, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, will publish an open letter to the members of the Legislature, in which he states that the cause of the accident was the breaking of frosted rails; that no lives were lost, and only 2 persons seriously injured. Referring to the complaint that the road-bed and rolling-stock are not kept up, he states that during the past two years the Company has paid for iron alone $708,000; laid ninety-two miles of new rails, nearly one-third the length of the road; that every dollar of net earning has been spent on the road, except what was necessary to pay the interest on the bonded debt; that the road is fully equal to any in the State of its age, and it is the determination of the managers not to take a dollar from the earnings until it equals any road in the country.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—In the House, bills were introduced requiring locomotive engineers to sound whistles when within 80 rods of a road crossing, and to ring the bell until the cars have all passed the crossing.

In the Senate, the Senate bill exempting a person who serves as a member of a fire company for five continuous years from military and road duty, passed.

In the House this afternoon, a bill was introduced to require a license for keeping dogs, to apply the moneys arising from said licenses to the payment of damages done to sheep by dogs.

In the Senate, the Senate bill to increase the salary of Prosecuting Attorneys, passed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day.

Judge Warren, President of the Senate, is very ill.

The Supreme Court sustains the Governor in his appointment of Railroad Directors. It is understood that the Governor claims the right to appoint all Directors of the State in all charitable institutions as well as on all railroads, and will at once act thereon. It is claimed here that a technical informality makes the election of Ransom to the United States Senate void.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 12.—The House to-day passed the Usury bill, which provides that, no matter what contracts may be made for interests, only 12 per cent can be collected.

The Apportionment bills before the Legislature promises a fierce struggle. Caucuses are called for to-night on the subject, and the agitation of this matter lessens the interest in the Senatorial bribery business.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Governor Hoffman has vetoed the bill recently passed the Legislature for the protection of tax payers, &c., on the ground that its provisions are disapproved by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as they may defeat its very objects by divesting municipalities of all title to bring action to recover their property or funds.

Another charter for the city of New York has been introduced in the Assembly. It is based on the old charter, which is considerably amended, and is understood to have been prepared by the Greeley Republicans.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12.—The House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 70 to 9, adopted a resolution demanding the resignation of Sawyer and Robertson, on account of their opposition to Sumner's Civil Rights Amendments to the Amnesty bill.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 12.—Governor Reed has been impeached. Mr. Day, of Virginia, a Republican, has been appointed Governor.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The lack of further information respecting the course of either England or America in the Alabama difficulty, has somewhat changed the speculative interest in the subject, and the week has opened rather quietly. Private advices from London indicate a disposition on the part of some of the English people to use an altered tone toward the United States.

GOLD

was very quiet during the day, and the market was firm, rates varying from 110⅛ to 110⅜. The leading importers of the city are buying, as they were last week, in anticipation of early and large specie shipments this season. The rates paid for carrying gold have been 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

MONEY.

The week opens on an easy 6@7 per cent money market for call loans. Prime endorsed commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $74,000 on account of 5-20s redeemed, making a total of $24,535,000, and $80,000 on account of the January interest, making a total of $16,899,000.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull and steady at 109¼ to 109⅜ for prime banker's sixty-days sterling, and 109⅞ to 110 for sight.

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

in this market, are ⅛@⅜ per cent higher than on Saturday, in sympathy with the improved tone of the London market. Some of the German bankers were free buyers, and the market was strong to the close of the day.

STOCKS.

The favorable tenor of the English news imparted considerable confidence to stock speculators, and it was expected that a rise in prices would take place, but an entirely contrary result followed, and the stock market was quite depressed, through a large supply of Union Pacific from various sources being thrown on the market, which led to great activity in that stock, and a decline in price from 36⅛@33¼. Wabash was exceedingly strong. The failure of two small stock brokers is reported. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102 to 102¼, and Unions 90½ to 91¼ for firsts, 81 to 81½ for land grants, and 85½ to 86 for incomes.

SPECULATIVE STOCKS.

A proposition is before the Stock Exchange to abolish the calls of speculative stocks, and to call only bonds and investment shares.

REAL ESTATE.

The impression prevails among our leading business men that the approaching spring will witness a marked activity in the real estate market as regards both city and suburban property. Real estate dealers and owners are making the necessary preparations to meet a demand which they claim will keep pace with a prosperous mercantile season, and they are in excellent spirits.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is a fair inquiry for flour chiefly by the local and coastwise trade, while owing to the limited arrivals and a rapid reduction in stock, higher rates are being asked by holders who, at the close of the day, declined to accept any but extreme prices. There is no much doing in wheat, yet holders are quite firm. The stock is reduced to a little over three millions of bushels, of which 120,000 has been sold for export, and is being shipped. The demand is only for choice qualities for shipment, and the market is a little dull, though holders are confident. Corn opened strong, with a good demand both for export and for local supply. The market, however, closed dull and heavy, owing to the want of steamer room.

[To the Associated Press.]

HARBOR REGULATIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Chamber of Commerce draft of a new law vesting the appointment of Harbor Masters in Commissioners of Pilots, instead of by the Governor, was accepted, and will be presented to the Legislature.

RECEIVER'S CLAIMS.

Dennis, late Receiver of the bankrupt Market Savings Bank, claims $2,000 for services, which the present Receiver refuses to pay unless compelled by Court.

APPOINTMENT.

The Commissioners of Public Works have appointed John Kennedy, ex-Police Superintendent, as Deputy Collector of Assessments, *vice* H. P. Whitney, removed.

RESIGNED.

Charles G. Cornell has resigned the office of Water Register.

GRAND ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Benjamin A. Wales has been appointed Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York.

SQUARED UP.

Rev. Dr. Deems announces that the Missionary debt of the Southern Methodist Church is all paid up, principal and interest.

THE STOKES CASE.

The Oyer and Terminer Court met to-day for the trial of the validity of the indictment against Stokes, the murderer of Fisk. After the Grand Jury for the term had been charged in the usual way, they then retired, and the impaneling of a petit jury commenced. The panel comprises some 500 names, and it may take some time before a jury will be selected. Several were rejected from bias.

Seven jurors were obtained in the Stokes case up to the adjournment of the Court.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Henry N. Smith, a broker, testified to buying 5,000 shares of Pacific stock on the guarantee of President Stockwell that if the stock depreciated he would make good the loss. Stockwell proposed to witness to buy 30,000 shares to secure control of the Company, and said he would guarantee him.

F. C. Markham, a broker, testified that he borrowed money from the Pacific Company at 6 per cent. Could borrow at the same rate from any other house.

THE BAR-ROOM MURDER.

Daniel Barglay has been arrested and admits having shot Henry, the bar-tender, Saturday night, in Sixth Avenue. Bennett and Garven are still held as accomplices.

POLICE FORCE INCREASED.

The Brooklyn police force is to be increased one hundred.

THE PANORMO MURDER.

John Gilroy, was arranged to-day on a charge of complicity in the Panormo murder, and pleaded not guilty. He will be tried next week.

FORGERY.

It is reported that a prominent lawyer in Brooklyn has forged a mortgage, amounting to $42,000, and absconded to avoid arrest.

LETTER FROM BERGH.

A letter from Bergh was submitted to the Brooklyn Aldermen to-day, stating that for years the Justices of Kings County had thrown every obstacle in the way of the laws for the protection of animals, and stating that it is under advisement whether the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shall not abandon efforts to enforce the laws. Referred to the Law Committee.

ALMOST A DISASTER.

The steamship Moro Castle, which arrived yesterday from Havana, with a party of excursionists from this city, was caught in a storm off Nassau, and narrowly escaped. Coal ran given out and some eighty boxes of sugar were used for fuel to make steam.

EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

A number of furniture mechanics yesterday determined to organize a society to co-operate with the eight-hour movement.

SWEENY.

The evidence on which Sweeny was indicted traces various sums of his share in the Board of Audit swindle as having been placed in the Nassau Bank by E. A. Woodward to the credit of Sweeny's brothers. One deposit was traced through several banks to Peter B. himself.

MAYOR HALL.

Mayor Hall states, in reference to the Board of Audit ring bills, that he was in the habit of signing all warrants, if he found the totals of the bills, at the footing up, corresponding with the amount in the warrant. He did not look to see the detailed items. Hall does not appear to be indicted for conspiracy in auditing bogus claims with Tweed and the rest.

A REFUTATION.

Mrs. Holland, who was arrested on Saturday night, charged with killing a brutal landlord by hatcheting him, denies striking him. Her statement is borne out by a medical examination of the body, which proves that he died of apoplexy.

REMAINS OF THE LATE GENERAL ANDERSON.

The remains of General Anderson will not be removed until the vault at West Point is ready for their reception, and the weather is sufficiently settled to permit a military parade under favorable circumstances. Three or four weeks may elapse before the removal takes place. It is probable that General McDowell will furnish as many regular troops as can be spared for the funeral escort, and that a brigade of National Guards will also take part in it. The ceremonies are designed to include funeral services in either Grace Church or the Church of the Ascension.

Funeral of Archbishop Spalding in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12—An immense throng blocked all the streets adjacent to the Cathedral as early as 9 o'clock, this morning, to attend the funeral ceremonies of Archbishop Spalding. At each gate leading to the Cathedral a strong force of police was stationed to aid the Young Men's Catholic Friends' Society in carrying out the programme of arrangements and preserving order. About 9:30 o'clock the different Catholic Societies began to arrive, and, assisted by the police, succeeded in reaching the places assigned them along Charles and Franklin streets. The Papal Zouaves, a company of young men from St. James Church, numbering sixty, were uniformed in gray trimmed with red, and bore small rifles. Delegations were present from Philadelphia. Two colored societies appeared in line. At 9:30 the side door of the Cathedral was opened to pew-holders and reporters of the press. Very soon the Cathedral was filled in every part, except the space reserved for the attending clergy. The formation of the line was concluded about a quarter to 10 o'clock. In a few moments the Cathedral bell was tolled, and the bells of St. Alphonsus rung a requiem. The muffled drums sounded a slow march, and the Papal Zouaves moved up above the front gate, and formed in double line, with arms reversed. The solemn cortege then began descending the steps of the Archepiscopal residence. It was headed by three young men, the centre one carrying a large crucifix, and those on each side large lighted candles. These were followed by priests of the different churches, and students, solemnly chanting, dressed in the robes of their office. The next in order were the Most Rev. Bishops Foley and Whelan, dressed in deep purple trailing robes, supported by boys. They participated in the singing, and were followed by other priests, also chanting. These were followed by a large number of gentlemen. Next came a bier and coffin, draped in black cloth, and almost hidden under a profusion of choicest flowers, arranged in garlands, supported by six pall-bearers, members of the Archbishop's Council. The trustees of the Cathedral acted as honorary pall-bearers, and the clergy of the Archdiocese as assistant pall-bearers to the members of the Council. As the procession passed along a most respectful silence prevailed. The members of the different societies, ranged along the sidewalks, with their banners draped in mourning, raised their hats, and the whole assemblage intuitively followed their example. After the procession entered the church the gates were closed and the religious services commenced.

As soon as the coffin was placed on the catafalque numerous candles were lighted on each side, and the service began with chanting, which continued over an hour and a half, during which there were four absolutions. The Most Rev. Archbishop McClosky, of New York, was in the sanctuary. The Bishop moved around the coffin, then the celebrant and assistants took their positions, and a requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling.

During the ceremonies Mozart's grand requiem mass, with other appropriate music, was rendered by the Cathedral choir and orchestra.

The sermon was then preached by Most Rev. Archbishop McClosky, of New York, from Second Corinthians, 12th chapter and 15th verse: "Most gladly would I spend myself for your sakes." The reverend speaker commenced, "Once, again, beloved brethren, this metropolitan See of Baltimore is deprived of its chief Pastor, this venerable metropolitan, this mother of churches is draped in mourning in token of the widowhood," and proceeded to deliver a most eloquent and touching discourse. At the close of the services the coffin was taken by the clerical pall-bearers, preceded by the Bishops to the basement of the church, and through a long succession of arches to the crypt, under the main altar. On each side of the passage-way were ranged priests and seminarians, each bearing a lighted candle. Through these the procession moved, and when the pall-bearers reached the vault the coffin was rested in front. The Miserere was again chanted, after which Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, read the burial service. The coffin was then placed in a case, which was deposited in position, and the vault closed. The marble slab in front of the vault is surmounted by a cross, under which is inscribed the official title, age, and date of decease of the Archbishop, with a Latin legend.

Fires.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 12.—A fire at Monticello Iowa, on Sunday morning, destroyed the steam planing and flouring mill of Frost, Wood & Co. The loss is $12,000, with no insurance, and also three warehouses, the loss on which is about $2,000. They contained 20,000 bushels of grain, which was damaged about one-half. The foundry of Dexter W. Page was entirely consumed. The loss is $2,000, with no insurance. One or two other small buildings were burned. The total loss is about $20,000, on which there was only $3,000 insurance.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 12.—A. Brecht's vinegar factory and barn, together with a barn belonging to John McArthur, were destroyed by fire last night; partially insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The oil-cloth factory of Potter, Son & Co. was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000.

Mardi Gras.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12—A large number of visitors to Mardi Gras have already arrived. Excursion trains will be run on all roads leading to the city, to-morrow. The police arrangements, for preserving order, have been perfected. A gala day is expected. The procession will move from Charleston avenue at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A new feature of the lumber trade of Dubuque is the receiving of shingles directly from Necedah, Wis., all rail.

—The City Council of Springfield, Mass., has elected Miss S. J. Williams City Physician.

—A passenger train that left Ogden Jan. 25, for the East, arrived at Laramie yesterday. The weather is cold, the wind high, and the road still blocked west of Rawlins.

—A Scranton despatch says that the Coroner's Jury in the recent explosion in the Henry mine, gave a verdict that the explosion resulted from a want of care in ventilation.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has declared the seats of President Haskin and William S. Allen, in the Philadelphia Select Council, vacant, because they became sureties for Mercer, late City Treasurer, on his official bond, contrary to law. They are also ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

—The track of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company was extended across Kitty Creek, at Monticello, on Friday last. The people of Monticello celebrated the event by discharging cannons and jollifications generally.

—The collision between two freight trains on the Ohio & Mississippi Road on Sunday night, was greatly magnified in its consequences by the reports of Monday morning. The accident occurred near Mitchell, Ind. Two locomotives and several freight cars were damaged. The passenger train east was delayed ten hours. No loss of life.

—Twenty-six inches of ice, the thickest ever cut on the Illinois River, was encountered on Sunday, at LaSalle, in cutting a channel at the pier head for the protection of ice-barges against gorges, in an anticipated flood. Apprehensions of a disastrous flood are felt all along the river.

—A Philadelphia despatch to the New York *Herald* says that Horace Greeley was on Sunday in consultation, in that city, with McClure, Judge Avery, and other politicians, and it is believed that an anti-Grant coalition has been formed between these gentlemen and Forney. The latter's resignation causes some excitement in Philadelphia.

—Colonel J. A. Watrous, of Fond du Lac, President of the Northern Wisconsin Editorial Association, has issued a call for an Editorial Convention, to meet at the National Hotel, Menasha, Feb. 28, for the consideration of matters of interest to Northern Wisconsin.

—Reliable estimates, by competent judges, fix the total amount of pine logs put in during the present winter, on Wolf River, Wis., and tributaries, at 150,000,000.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

IVANHOE LODGE, No. 9, K. of P.—The officers and members of above Lodge are hereby ordered to assemble at Lodge Hall, 54 West Lake-st., on this Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, J. M. VAUGHN. Per order of W. C. Attest: J. D. KENDALL, K. & C. S.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at hall, corner Cottage Grove and Prairie-avs. Work on order K. T. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

A special communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, will be held at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts., on Tuesday evening, 13th inst. Work on M. M. Degree. All members are expected to attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of W. M. SAM. SEELEMAN, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

S. E. Corner of Market and Washington-sts.,

Where they are now receiving their spring importations of French, English, and German CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SUITINGS. All orders for Foreign goods were placed before the fire, and were much larger than usual. Also receiving a full line of the best makes of American Cassimeres and Suitings. A full line of Tailors' Trimmings on hand.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF Saunders, Hardenbergh & King,

112 and 114 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS (ex-Governor Nebraska), President State Bank, Nebraska.

JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.

RICHARD W. KING, member of New York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a *General Banking Business.*

LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE. GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to sight drafts.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

HATS.

HATS.

GUSTIN & COOPER,

The Avenue Hatters, will introduce the BROADWAY DRESS HAT, Wednesday, Feb. 14. Will also show a fine selection of Spring Styles for Business, Saturday, the 17th.

Parlors, 583 Wabash-av.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED, TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Spacious and well-lighted Room, southwest corner Washington and Green-sts. Size, 30x70; ceiling, 18 feet. Admirably suited to light jobbing trade. Apply on premises, up stairs.

TO RENT.

Store, Basement, and two suites of Front Offices, one block from Court House Square, 100 Fifth-av., near Washington-st. Ready for occupancy in April, or before. Inquire of K. F. HEINZEN, Room 22 Nixon Building, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Money for Loans.

We are prepared to make loans of large or small amounts at current rates, without delay, upon improved residence or business property in this city, or for the purpose of rebuilding upon the burnt district. GALLUP & PEABODY, 469 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE-PROOF!

GOLDSMID'S old established (1857) Loan and Bullion Office, 464 State-st., between Polk and Taylor. CASH paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, &c., &c. N. B.—Remember name and number.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

CLOTHING.

FIRST

Of our IMPORTATIONS for THE EARLY SPRING trade of '72 are now upon our counters.

TEN

Per Cent discount on all garments made by ELY during remainder of February.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty!

Shirts made to MEASURE. EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT in FIT.

Clergymen 10 off during the YEAR.

Our SPRING FASHIONS are now in readiness.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

ELY,

Tailor & Draper,

657 Wabash-av.,

Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

MACHINERY.

W. A. JAMES & CO.,

113 Fulton-st.

Engine Lathes, From 12-inch to 60-inch swing;

IRON PLANERS, any size,

Drill Presses, any size,

Bolt Cutters,

Planers and Matchers,

Farrar Surfacers,

Resawing Machines,

Sash & Door Machinery,

Earl's Steam Pumps.

Before moving to our new quarters on Canal-st., we will sell our immense stock of Machinery at low prices.

W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,

THE BEST STYLE,

WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND.

An inverted Compound Engine, 350-horse power, in perfect running order. Also the entire Machinery of a Flouring Mill, embracing six run of stone, with Irons, Spindles, Belts, and Pulleys, complete; a very superior set of Bolts, two Packers, Smut and other cleaning Machines of the very best kind. The above are for sale, as the building is to be used for another purpose; and to any one about to build a Flour Mill of the same capacity, this offers an opportunity to secure the entire machinery and the Engine, all as good as new, and at half price. If the whole should not be sold together, it will be divided up into lots as wanted. Apply to E. W. COLEMAN & CO., 8 and 10 Water-st., New York.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

We would respectfully inform the public that we have at our ILLINOIS CENTRAL DOCKS, a large stock of seasoned lumber. All that teams can reach the ground by way of a bridge across Slip "C," at foot of Randolph-st.

We have also a large and well assorted stock of lumber at our C., B. & Q. DOCKS, on Loomis-st., near West Twenty-second-st.—at both yards; 8,000,000 feet, including 2,000,000 feet fencing.

Orders from city and country solicited.

P. O. Address: No. 2 Market-st.

LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF

J. T. RYERSON,

Boiler Makers' Supply House.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1872.

Reports have come to me from various sources, East and West, that I am closing up and retiring from trade. It is a false report, purely an outside invention, probably a TRICK OF TRADE. The great fire destroyed my warehouse and office, and damaged matters somewhat, but my business went on as usual, only more actively, in temporary buildings, but with all my usual facilities in every way. My new brick warehouse, on the old spot, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR MY TRADE, will be ready for occupancy in a very short time, and will be filled with a full stock of NEW GOODS. I have been in business, in Chicago, for THIRTY YEARS, and am now in and good for at least TWENTY YEARS more, so my KIND REPORTING friends can reserve their fire with patience. It is the duty of every Chicago merchant, who can, to STICK TO HIS TRADE now and work, more than ever, and to do his best towards general RESUSCITATION. No place for idle men or retired merchants, who can work. J. T. RYERSON.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

NOTICE.

Mr. E. C. BEACH, having disposed of his interest in our business to Mr. GRANSEBARD, Jr., of Chicago, to date from Jan. 1, 1872, has retired from our firm.

JNO. F. RATHBONE & CO.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1872.

American Fire-Proof Roofing Tile

Furnished to order. Fire Clay, Plastic Fire Clay, Keystone and Window Caps. Address R. D. SHORT, Box 64, Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at $12.00

ERIE and WALNUT HILL

INDIANA BLOCK

HOCKING VALLEY

MINONK

WILMINGTON

BLOSSBURGH

LUMP LEHIGH

KENTUCKY CANNEL

DELIVERED.

Liberal reductions made for car load.

Miner T. Ames & Co.,

No. 1 West Randolph-st., corner Clinton and (from) corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors and Builders.

We have on hand, and for sale, a large stock of three-inch JOISTS AND TIMBER. Bills cut to order. Saw Mill and Daniels' Planers, CHARLES FITZSIMONS, cor. Union and West Twenty-second-sts.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Nomination and Appointment of Hon. A. H. Burley as City Comptroller.

Communication from the Mayor Concerning the Entertainment of the Coming Japanese.

Ordinances Passed for the Cleaning of Street Crossings and Building of Sidewalks.

The New Fire Ordinance Considered and Finally Adopted.

Full Text of Its Provisions—Limits Within Which Fire Traps Cannot be Built—Partition Walls—Roofs, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse, Woodman.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER.

A communication from His Honor the Mayor, appointing Augustus H. Burley City Comptroller, as successor of George Taylor, whose term of office has expired, was received.

Ald. Holden moved that his nomination be confirmed.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: I am advised that the Japanese Embassy, which left Yeddo on the 23d of December last, is now at Salt Lake City awaiting the removal of the snow blockade to proceed eastward. They may be expected to be here within a few days, and will probably stop a short time to look at the city and exchange greetings with its officers and citizens.

I therefore recommend that some preparations be made to show proper civilities and attentions to the Embassy during its stay.

It is unquestionably the most important commission that has left the Empire of Japan. The chief Ambassador, Iwakura, holds a high official and social position in the Empire. He is reported to be the third in rank in his country, the Mikado, or Emperor, and one other personage only outranking him. He is represented to be one of the ablest and keenest statesmen in Japan, and, at the same time, a convert to the principle of foreign toleration and intercourse.

Iwakura is accompanied by five Assistant Ambassadors of considerable rank, and all said to be men of talent and ability. Two are members of the Council of State, one a Minister of Finance, one of Public Works, and one of Foreign Affairs. With these are numerous Secretaries, some of whom act as interpreters. There are also a score or more Commissioners for various departments of the Japanese Empire, one of them from the Board of Religious Rites, the others in the capacity of savants, to investigate and collect information of all kinds in the countries they may visit. The American Minister to Japan accompanies the Embassy.

The special object of this mission as publicly avowed, is to study and scrutinize the political, commercial, religious, educational, and social institutions of America and Europe for the enlightenment of the Government and people of Japan.

In view, therefore, of the object, dignity, and importance of this mission from the most friendly and enlightened of the Oriental nations, it seems to me advisable that the Common Council should take suitable action in the premises, and I suggest that the various heads of the Municipal Government be requested to assist your honorable body in paying proper respect to the distinguished stranger during their stay in the city. JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

ACTION ON THE RECOMMENDATION.

Ald. Clarke moved that a committee of six, two from each Division, be appointed to take the matter into consideration.

Ald. Gill moved that a Committee of five be appointed, and the Chairman added to it.

Ald. Holden inquired what would be the duties of the Committee.

Ald. Clarke said they would confer with the Mayor.

The Chair said as he understood the Mayor the Committee would have added to it the heads of departments, and call upon the Embassy.

Ald. Otis moved to make the Committee fifteen.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as such Committee the following Aldermen: President McAvoy; Ald. Bowen, Otis, McGennis, Thompson, Cullerton, Bateham, Gill, Clowry, Buehler, Woodman, Clarke, Schaffner, McCaffrey, and Lengacher.

MOVING FRAME BUILDINGS.

Ald. Bateham presented a petition from James Grant, asking permission to move a frame building from Forquer to Taylor street.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REMONSTRANCE.

A remonstrance from citizens against the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the raising of frame buildings was referred.

REBATE.

A petition from Mr. E. F. Dwyer, asking the refunding of certain moneys collected for special assessment, was referred to the Finance Committee.

SIDEWALK IN A NEEDED QUARTER.

Ald. Gardner asked the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works cause to be made on Randolph street a sidewalk from Market street to Wabash avenue.

Ald. Gardner represented the filthy condition of the public streets in the burnt district. These sidewalks were indispensable. It was almost impossible to pass from the West to the South Side.

It was referred to the Board of Public Works with power to act.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The following communication was received from the City Comptroller:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a resolution of your honorable body passed Feb. 5, 1872, I hereby present a statement showing the balances in the city Treasury, quarterly, from Dec. 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1871. Respectfully submitted. GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Statement of the balances in the hands of the City Treasurer, quarterly, from Dec. 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1871:

Dec. 1, 1869	$1,758,675.98
Feb. 28, 1870	2,737,473.34
May 31, 1870	2,596,168.77
Aug. 31, 1870	2,832,916.22
Nov. 30, 1870	1,552,781.65
Feb. 28, 1871	827,235.22
May 31, 1871	2,772,658.44
Aug. 31, 1871	1,367,677.69
Dec. 1, 1871	486,463.86

It was placed on file.

MORE MUCH-NEEDED SIDEWALK.

Ald. Woodman presented the following order:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to cause to be constructed, as soon as possible, a temporary plank sidewalk, six feet wide, on the west side of South Clark street to the south approach of Clark street bridge, and pay for the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

It was passed.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Ald. Holden moved the passage of the following order, which was referred to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to carry out its provisions:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby requested to cause the street crossings on West Madison street and other streets to be cleaned, so that pedestrians can get from one point to another in the heart of the city.

A PROTEST.

A communication from the Board of Education, with a resolution protesting against the rebate of rents on school property, published in THE TRIBUNE, was referred.

ESTABLISHING GRADE.

A report and ordinance from the Board of Public Works, establishing the grade on Larrabee street, was concurred in, and the ordinance passed.

ASKING COMPENSATION.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, enclosing a communication from Messrs. Earnshaw & Gobel. The latter complained that previous to the fire of Oct. 9, they had a contract with the city for building the abutment, with pile foundation, coffer dam, and retaining walls for Clark street bridge, all of which is now satisfactorily completed. Every preparation for laying the first stone had been made on the day previous to the fire. The tools, derricks, screw-jacks, ropes, and chains were all destroyed, and a boat-load of stone sunk. They had been compelled to furnish these afresh; wages had advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, and the contractors had sustained a loss of from 20 to 25 per cent. These facts were submitted to the Board for consideration, with a view to a reasonable compensation for such uncontrollable losses.

The Board of Public Works, while casting no doubt upon the statement, expressed the belief that this loss was occasioned by the fire, and not from any fault of the city. The contract price was a fair one, and would have yielded a reasonable profit. The Board had no recommendations to make, but left it with the Council.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a previous meeting, the Common Council last evening took up the Fire Ordinance as reported by the Committee on Fire and Water, and the Special Committee appointed to assist them.

On motion of Alderman McGrath, the Council went into Committee of the Whole upon the ordinance, which, after several amendments, was reported back to the Council and passed by them as follows, the vote being:

Yeas—Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Hickey, Cullerton, Bateham, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Buehler, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Clarke, Busse, Woodman, and the President—25.

Nays—Daggy, Schmitz, Tracy, Powell, Schmidt, Ogden—6.

Not Voting—Knickerbocker, Dixon, Bailey, Clowry, Gill, McGrath, McCaffrey, Carney—8.

The ordinance, as passed, is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE to amend Chapter IX., entitled "Fire Department," of "An ordinance for revising and consolidating the general ordinances of the city of Chicago," compiled and arranged by Joseph E. Gary, and to regulate the construction of buildings, and the location and carrying on of certain manufactories, and of business deemed hazardous on account of fire:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the fire limits of the city of Chicago shall begin at the water line of the shore of Lake Michigan, at the commencement of Thirty-ninth street; thence running west on the centre line of said street to the west line of the lots fronting on State street; thence north on the west line of said lots to the south line of the lots fronting north on Twenty-sixth street; thence west along the south line of said lots to the centre of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway tracks; thence north along said centre line to the south line of the lots fronting north on Twenty-second street; thence west along the south line of said lots to the west line of the lots fronting east on South Jefferson street; thence north along the west line of said lots, to the centre line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks; thence west along said centre line, to the west line of the lots fronting east on Throop street; thence north along the west line of said lots, to the south line of the lots fronting north on Twelfth street; thence west along the south line of said lots, to the west line of the lots fronting east on Ashland avenue (Reuben street); thence north along the west line of said lots to the south line of the lots fronting north on West Van Buren street; thence west along the south line of said lots to the west line of the lots fronting east on Western avenue; thence north, along the west line of said lots, to the north line of the lots fronting south on West Lake street; thence east, along the north line of said lots, to the west line of the lots fronting east on Ashland avenue; thence north, along the west line of said lots, to the north line of the lots fronting south on West Indiana street; thence east, along the north line of said lots, to the west line of the lots fronting east on North Carpenter street; thence north, along the west line of said lots, to the north line of the lots fronting south on Chicago avenue; thence east, along the north line of said lots, to the west line of the lots fronting east on North Wells street; thence north, along the west line of said lots, to a point 125 feet southwest of the intersection of said North Wells street with Lincoln avenue; thence northwesterly, along a line 125 feet from, and parallel to, said Lincoln avenue, to the centre of Fullerton avenue; thence east, on the centre line of said avenue, to Lake Michigan; thence southerly, bounded by Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning. The lot lines herein mentioned shall be taken and held to be the lines of said lots, as shown by the recorded plat or plats thereof. No building shall hereafter be erected within said fire limits unless a permit for the erection thereof shall have first been obtained from the Board of Public Works of said city; *provided*, however, that the fee for issuing such permit shall not exceed 50 cents. Whenever the owners of a majority of the street frontage of any block or square, which is not included within the fire limits as prescribed by this ordinance, shall present to the Board of Public Works of said city a plat of such block or square, designating the owners (if known) of each and every lot, or part thereof, together with a statement in writing, signed by the owners (or their lawful attorneys) of a majority of such street frontage, stating the fact of such ownership, and that they, such owners, desire that such block or square shall be included within the "fire limits" of said city, it shall be the duty of said Board to investigate the said statement, and if they find that such statement has been signed by a majority of the owners (or their lawful attorneys) of the street frontage of said block or square, the said Board shall so certify on such written statement, and shall cause such statement and plat to be filed in the City Clerk's office. The City Clerk shall thereupon give a notice in the Corporation newspaper that such block or square has been admitted within the "fire limits" of said city, and is subject to the provisions of this ordinance. Upon the filing of such statement and plat (so certified) with the City Clerk, and the publication of such notice for the same time as required for the publication of this ordinance, the fire limits of the city shall be held to be extended so as to include such block or square, and all the provisions of this ordinance shall extend to and be in force so far as such block or square is concerned.

SEC. 2. No building or structure of any kind or description shall be erected or constructed within the fire limits as defined in Section 1 of this ordinance, unless the outside and party walls thereof shall be composed of brick, stone, iron, or other incombustible material, and all buildings which shall, or may hereafter, be erected or constructed within said fire limits, shall have outside walls of not less than one foot in thickness; and if any building shall be more than two stories in height (above the basement) the outside walls of the basement and first story shall be not less than 16 inches in thickness, and the walls of the stories above the second shall not be less than 12 inches in thickness, and, with the exception of the front wall, shall extend at least 12 inches above the roof. *Provided*, That buildings erected and used as dwellings only may be constructed with walls in all cases four inches less in thickness than is hereby above specified; and provided further, that any building, cottage, or barn, one story in height may be built with walls not less than eight inches thick, and that brick buildings of one story, not exceeding 18 feet in height, with walls resting on wooden sills placed not to exceed one foot above the ground, may be erected on streets where there are no sewers. Every building hereafter erected, in which partition walls supporting floor beams may be required, except churches, theatres, or other public buildings, shall have such walls of stone, brick, or fire-proof, [illegible] four inches which, when built of brick. Above specified, provided [illegible] in thickness than [illegible] feet in height, or, in which they are not [illegible] shall be brick piers, iron or wood [illegible] place of walls, girders sufficient to carry the weight [illegible] columns with their super-imposed weights. In all buildings over 25 feet in width, and not having either brick partition walls or girders supported by columns or piers, the walls shall be increased an additional four inches in thickness for every additional 10 feet in width of said building, or any portion thereof. In every brick wall, at least every sixth course shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with pressed brick, in which case every fifth course shall be bonded into the backing, by cutting the course of the face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting the face brick in half, and backing the same by a continuous course of headers. In all walls that are faced with their ashlar anchored to the backing, or in which the ashlar has not either alternate headers and stretchers in each course, or alternate heading and stretching courses, the backing of brick shall not be less than twelve inches thick. The backing in all walls, of whatever material it may be composed, shall be of thickness as to make the walls independent of the facing, conform, as to thickness, with the requirements of this ordinance. The full thickness of iron fronts shall be filled in with brick work. All posts, beams, and other timbers in outside and party walls of buildings in said fire limits shall be separated at least eight inches from each other, with stone or brick, laid in mortar or cement. No building which may be erected within the fire limits, shall have any bay or oriel window, constructed of wood, extending over three feet above the floor of the third story of said building; and no cornice of wood shall be placed on any building over two stories in height, not counting the basement (if any) as one story. All chimneys shall be carried at least three feet above the roof. Felt, tar, or composition roofing may be allowed in the construction and erection of buildings within the fire limits; provided such roof shall be covered with distilled coal tar cement, or other equally non-inflammable material, and well covered with gravel, or other non-combustible material.

If a French, or Mansard roof, be placed on any building, the same shall be constructed, as to its outside surface, of fire-proof or non-ignitable material.

SEC. 3. That no building within said fire limits not constructed and built as provided in Section 2 of this ordinance, except those now in use, shall hereafter be occupied or used, in whole or in part, as, or for any of the trades, occupations, or businesses hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Planing mills, sash, door, and blind factories, carpenter or joiner shops, wagon or carriage manufactories, cabinet or furniture manufactories, wood-turning and veneering works, agricultural implement manufactories, box or shingle factories, siding-mills, re-sawing or saw-mills, kilns for seasoning lumber, or by any other process than steam or natural heat, and that is in a fire-proof vault or building of the same nature. No business whether now established or hereafter commenced, shall be conducted or carried on within the specified fire limits in which shavings or light combustible material is made, unless there is constructed, in connection with every such establishment or manufactory, a brick or fire-proof vault or furnace, in which all shavings, sawdust, chips, or other light combustible refuse may be deposited and burned without endangering the works in which it is made, or the surrounding property; and all such refuse shall be promptly removed from the works and premises, either by burning the same, or drawing it away, and shall not be allowed to accumulate, either in the works or on the premises, unless stored in a fire-proof vault, where the same may burn without causing alarm or danger to any other property. The manufacture of set ammunition, fire-works, the distillation or manufacture of naptha, coal, or other inflammable oils, the manufacture or storage of [illegible] except in bales, and all other extra hazardous avocations, are hereby prohibited within the above described fire limits.

SEC. 4. No wooden building or part of building within the fire limits prescribed in Section 1 of this ordinance shall be raised, enlarged, or repaired, except as herein provided; but any wooden building may be removed from one lot to another lot within said fire limits, provided said building shall be determined to be worth more than 50 per cent of what it would cost to build a new building of like character; the Mayor and Board of Public Works to determine the value of said building; provided, further, that the Board of Public Works shall cause an advertisement to be inserted in the corporation newspaper for ten days, of the name of the party applying for such permit, the present location of the building to be moved, and the lot upon which it is proposed to move the same, and in each case give the name and number of the street, if possible; and all remonstrances against the granting of such permit must be filed with the Board of Public Works before the expiration of the said ten days; and after said hearing the Mayor and said Board shall have the power to grant such permits. The parties applying for permits shall pay the cost of the advertisement upon application for the same; but no wooden building shall be removed from without said fire limits to any place within said fire limits; nor shall any wooden building within said fire limits, which may be damaged less than 50 per cent of its value, be so repaired as to be raised higher than the highest point left standing after such damage shall have occurred, nor so as to occupy a greater space than before the injury thereto; *Provided*, That the owners or occupants of buildings within the fire limits shall have the right to raise wooden buildings to the established grade, and also to build basements or cellars of brick or stone under the buildings so raised to grade.

SEC. 5. That Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the chapter hereby amended, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed; that the ordinance passed May 12, 1869, repealing Section 21 of said Chapter 9, be and is hereby repealed, and said Section 21 be and the same is hereby reordained and restored as fully as if the same had not been repealed.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, Board of Public Works, and Board of Police Commissioners to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, and of the chapter hereby amended.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

ANOTHER MEETING ON THURSDAY.

Ald. Holden moved that when the Council adjourn it adjourn until Thursday evening, for the consideration of general business.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train Thrown from the Burlington & Quincy Track by a Defective Rail—Two Persons Slightly Injured.

An accident which came near being a catastrophe, occurred to the Mendota passenger accommodation train on the Burlington & Quincy road at 7.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The casualty took place about a mile west of Bristol Station. The drive-wheels of the locomotive coming in contact with a "spread" rail, jumped the track, and the jar occasioned by this threw the remainder of the train down an embankment, causing the cars to roll on their sides, bruising several passengers and producing a terrible panic. The conductor, William Cummings, popularly known as "Billy," acted manfully in the emergency. He instantly organized the unwounded passengers into a fire-brigade, and, by piling on plenty of snow, succeeded in saving the train from being burned up. Only two passengers—a Mr. Graham, of Burlington, and his son were seriously injured, but nothing fatal is apprehended. The wounded people were conveyed to Aurora by a special train, which was immediately sent on to relieve the wreck. The train was delayed for some hours, but reached the depot yesterday afternoon. The passengers speak in the most laudatory terms of Mr. Cummings and the officers of the road.

The Kankakee Company.

Capitalists and manufacturers are requested to read the advertisement of this company in another column, in which there is every inducement offered them to invest in manufacturing in the city of Wilmington, Ill., where they have created the most extensive and reliable water power in the West, and only fifty-three miles from Chicago. There has never been a time in this country when so much attention has been given to the manufacturing interest as the present. The citizens of Wilmington have partaken of this spirit, and propose to relieve from taxation for a period of ten years, all capital invested in manufacturing in that city. The immense tracts of timber lands, embracing all kinds natural to Western growth, the inexhaustible deposits of bog iron ore, marble and limestone for building purposes, all on a line of the Kankakee River and convenient to the city. The celebrated Wilmington coal at $2.50 per ton, which can be used in the manufacture of iron without coking, cheap water transportation, all combined, will make this point the great workshop of the West. Ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, the President, and other gentlemen representing this company, are well known in our community for integrity and enterprise.

Banking.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, branch office, No. 492 Wabash avenue, receive the accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, corporations, and individuals; discount business paper; draw sterling bills direct on London; loan money on call; issue certificates bearing interest on money left on deposit for a specified time, and transact a regular banking business.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The low barometer at Cape Hatteras will probably move northeastward away from the coast, with northeast winds and threatening weather, extending to the New England coast on Tuesday. The low barometer in the Missouri Valley extends eastward over Illinois, with increasing northeast winds on the upper lakes, and southwest winds and threatening weather from the Ohio Valley to Texas. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday night, except on the upper lakes.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Collector Kleutch's Accounts Discovered to be "Irregular."

An Error in His Footings of $1,719.18 Unaccounted For.

A Long Discussion on the Proposed Site for the County Jail.

A meeting of the County Commissioners was held in the east wing of the old Court House, yesterday afternoon, President Waite in the chair. There were present Commissioners Crawford, Hitchcock, Pahlman, Skelly, Stearns, Harrison, Jones, Lonergan, Ashton, and Herting.

A COAL BILL.

A communication was received from George D. Whitcomb, agent of the Wilmington Coal Company, asking the Board to give him a county order for $1,218.49 for coal furnished the Insane Asylum and Poor House. The bill, which is for 224 tons, at $5.43 per ton, was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

SO-CALLED BRIBERY.

A communication was received from George Deacon, engineer of the County Hospital, calling the attention of the Board to the "so-called bribery" matter, etc.

Commissioner Crawford said it was an electioneering dodge, and it was laid on the table.

KLEUTCH'S "IRREGULARITY."

The following communication was received from the acting County Clerk:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to call your attention to the following: The Collector's warrant of Volume 9, West Chicago, for taxes of the year 1870, as handed to the Collector, Mr. Dominic Kleutch, showed a total footing of $276,601.69, and the Collector settled with the County Treasurer for that amount. On the return of said warrant to this office, an error was discovered in the footings, showing the correct amount to be $278,320.87, making a difference of $1,719.18, which is proportioned as follows: State tax, $369.35; county tax, $754.80; town tax, $128.50; park tax, $25.63; West Park assessment, $440.20. It therefore appears that the sum of $1,719.18 is not accounted for by said Collector.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SITE FOR COUNTY JAIL.

On motion of Commissioner Ashton, the Board took up the report of the Committee on City Relations in reference to the building of a County Jail and Criminal Court, the Committee having recommended that the offer of the city to set aside the North Market Hall lot for the purpose be accepted.

There was some discussion as to whether the lot was large enough for a jail, some of the Commissioners urging that it was not, and that the county should not experiment as it had in the past.

The Chairman asked if the Committee had considered the equity of the proposed action.

Commissioner Ashton stated that the question of whether the city or county should pay the expenses of the Criminal Court was now pending in the Supreme Court. It seemed to be the general opinion among lawyers that it was the duty of the city to do so. The city had agreed to give the ground, if the county would erect the building. The Committee assented to it, and the question of title came up, and it was found that the fee belonged to the city. It was a proper place for the Criminal Court, near the jail. Unless speedy action was had, the city would not give the land. There was now pending in the Legislature, a bill making the county responsible for all of the expenses of running the Criminal Court, and it would pass.

Commissioner Hitchcock thought it could be ascertained whether or not the lot was sufficiently large for the purpose. If it was not, they could refuse to accept it. The lot was 100x218 feet, with an alley 10 feet wide on the east and west sides of the lot, and a street on the north and south sides. He wanted immediate action, for the reason that there was danger that the county will have to pay the expenses of the Criminal Court, and this proposition of the city falling through, the county would have to purchase a lot.

Commissioner Ashton stated that the expenses of the Criminal Court were about $75,000 a year.

Commissioner Harrison thought that the Building Committee should get plans for a building from architects. If these showed that a jail and Court-room sufficient for the county can be located on the lot, the Committee can make a report. The city had the ruling majority and would very soon get through the Legislature a law saddling the Court upon the county. He understood that there was a clause in the deed to the lot which stated that the ground should be for market purposes only.

Commissioner Ashton said that the deed was absolute. It did not mention a market house.

Commissioner Harrison said he understood the title to the lot was considered by the Corporation Counsel to be indefeasible.

Commissioner Crawford asked if the Committee on Public Buildings, could, after an examination, report unfavorably if they considered the lot to be not large enough.

Commissioner Skelly did not think the lot was large enough. He wanted the Committee to advertise for plans, but he was afraid the architects would convince the Board that the lot was large enough. Ground should be purchased if necessary, in order that they could improve it from time to time as room was wanted. He thought that the present jail was twice as large as the building that could be put on the north market lot.

Commissioner Ashton said Skelly did not know what he was talking about. A jail on the Market Hall lot would be three or four times as large as the present one. There was nothing binding on the county, the county reserving the right to reject the proposal if the lot was inadequate, or on account of any other objection. If the Council adopted the report the action was not final.

Commissioner Stearns said that if the ground floor was not large enough for the jail, cells could be built up two or three stories high.

Commissioner Skelly defended his position, saying all he had in the world was in the county, and he was interested.

Commissioner Ashton said that the report merely empowered the Building Committee to have sketches of plans for a building made, and find out if the lot is large enough for such a structure as was needed.

The President considered the lot a good one and he was in favor of the jail being located there.

The report of the Committee was then concurred in.

VACCINATION.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the County Physician be instructed to vaccinate and revaccinate all persons in the County institutions.

The motion was agreed to.

HEATING COUNTY BUILDINGS.

On motion of Commissioner Herting the rules were suspended, and the report of the Joint Committee on letting the contract for heating the County buildings was taken up.

The report recommends the rejection of all the bids submitted; that the Committee on Poor House and Paupers be authorized to employ, temporarily, some competent engineer to attend to the heating and ventilating apparatus at the Insane Asylum and Poor House until the Board takes action in the matter; they also reported that the contract with the engineer of the Court House expires Oct. 3, 1872, and with the engineer of the County Hospital July 1, 1872.

Commissioner Ashton could not understand why all the bids were rejected. He had been informed that the Committee had had some difficulty about them. A bid to do the whole work for $15,000, which was made, was certainly entitled to consideration, but the only thing to be done, he thought, was to adopt the report, and advertise for bids again.

Commissioner Crawford objected to the report of the Committee. The bids that have been received should be considered, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Commissioner Harrison wanted to know where the difficulty was. The present contracts should be allowed to run out, and the new contracts commence when the old ones expire.

Commissioner Stearns said that Thomas' bid to do the work for $15,500, furnishing everything, was a fair one, and by accepting it the county would save from $20,000 to $30,000 a year.

Commissioner Herting said that the Committee thought it best not to let new contracts until the present ones expire.

The report was concurred in.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

The President stated that something ought to be done towards paying outstanding indebtedness, now amounting to about $150,000. Many of the holders of county orders were poor men, and needed the money, and some measure should be devised by the Finance Committee to meet the present pressing necessities.

ADJOURNMENT.

Commissioner Harrison moved that the Board adjourn.

Commissioner Ashton moved as an amendment that the Board adjourn until Monday next.

The amendment was lost, and the motion being adopted, the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"THE COMING WOMAN."

Miss Lillian S. Edgarton at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church—The Woman's Rightsers Accused of Damaging Their Own Cause, and Rendering Their Chances of Obtaining the Ballot Almost Hopeless.

Miss Lillian S. Edgarton delighted a large and fashionable audience at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church last evening. Her subject, "Woman is Coming," was delivered in this city a year ago,—yet the fair lecturer has so changed and improved it (if that were possible) that it proved even more entertaining than when we heard it a year ago. This lecture, the first ever delivered by Miss Edgarton, is the one that gained for her, and deservedly so, a most enviable reputation as a platform speaker; and last night she fully sustained the good opinion already formed of her by our lecture-going people. In her appearance she has changed but little. As she came upon the platform and gracefully turned and faced her audience, every one was struck with her earnest, beautiful face,—eloquent with thought and conscious purity of purpose. Her dress. We hardly know how she was dressed and can only remark that her costume was elegant faultless, devoid of all glitter or studied effect,—not even a single ornament used to add to her stately presence.

As soon as the applause had subsided, her full, rich voice broke the silence, and she modestly began the lecture. She had not spoken a dozen sentences before she had gained, by her noble sentiments and eloquent words, the full sympathy of her audience. That woman is coming, she said, better instructed, with higher hopes and aims, with new fields of action open to her, and with a deeper sense of the duties devolving upon her, admits of little doubt. And with all her other acquisitions that she may even get the ballot, it needs no prophet to tell. Unless true women organize to prevent it,—or the questionable character of some of its foremost advocates utterly ruin it. And I might say, right here, that the latter class had not come to the front as leaders when this lecture was written, or, possibly, it never would have been written. For I feel that they have done more to ruin their own cause than anything I have, or ever can say against it, and it seems almost cruel now to strike a foe so nearly dead.

In speaking of the possibility of female suffrage, she said the danger is not that woman will not have the ballot soon enough, but that she may get it before she is prepared for it; and this danger is increased by assurances given her by suffrage advocates that she is already qualified for it. I shall receive it calmly when it comes; let others battle for it. In the meantime I shall strive to fit myself for it, and the same time do all I can to elevate myself without the ballot.

Mrs. Siddons, Miss Cushman, Miss Bateman, Madame Ristori, and Rachel won the highest honors of the tragic queen, and none of them ever voted. Anna Dickinson conquered the platform for woman, and *she* never exercised the right of suffrage—and she could not have spoken more logically or eloquently if she had.

Let women learn to co-operate with each other, and stand by each other, and thus create a woman's public opinion on matters that interest them. Man might as well attempt to stand still during the throes of an earthquake, or resist the northeast storm, as to attempt to put them down.

In speaking of the advocates of female suffrage who accuse man of injustice, she said: I am in favor of reading what is written on both sides of the shield, and I say, behold woman's injustice to woman! The misfortunes of woman would not be so numerous or great did they find better friends among their own sex! For are not those women few,—Oh! so very few, who would take an unfortunate girl by the hand and aid and lead her to a better life; and through kindness and love cause her to forget the unhappy past and picture to her distracted mind a happier future? While there is one true woman who will do this, there are thousands who would draw their skirts disdainfully aside, fearing that the very touch of their garments might pollute them.

A young girl is betrayed,—she is *discarded* from society forevermore! She sighs in vain for a kind word or look, while her betrayer is received in society the same as before, and sometimes it seems that he is admired all the more for the unpardonable crime he has committed.

If woman will not befriend her own sex, can they expect men to do so?

In conclusion, the lecturer said: We want the ballot, and will receive it when we are prepared for it, and that only when the majority of good women ask for it. If we are never queens upon political thrones, vexed with party strife, fretted and disappointed with the rivalries and jealousies of politicians, and, perhaps, disgraced and dishonored by party intrigue, we shall still be queens on domestic and social thrones, with little fear of insurrection or rebellion amongst our subjects or a banishment from our dominions.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Money With Which to Rebuild.

A second mass meeting of property-owners in the North Division to consult upon the best mode of securing loans on real estate for the purpose of rebuilding was held, on Sunday last, at the corner of Wells street and Chicago avenue. The following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, By the great conflagration of Oct. 9, thousands of buildings have been destroyed, leaving an equal number of families and property-owners houseless and homeless; and

WHEREAS, By reason of the insolvency of many of the insurance companies, we have not the means of rebuilding our houses, stores, and workshops of industry, and having duly considered for mutual interest all manner of propositions calculated to extricate ourselves from our present embarrassed condition, and to retrieve our shattered fortunes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the Honorable the Senate to pass, at their earliest convenience, "House Bill No. 366," to authorize the formation of corporations for the investment of money on real estate, which, we are satisfied, will fully meet our wants, and subserve the public interest generally, by inducing capital from abroad to come here in competition with home capital, and thereby reducing the rate of interest, developing our resources, and fostering our industry.

Resolved, That Mr. A. C. Hesing be requested to visit Springfield and represent our interests to the honorable Senators.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Alderman Busse was present at the Council meeting last evening.

—Mayor Medill nominated, and the Council confirmed, Hon. A. H. Burley for City Comptroller last evening.

—Mr. James B. Runnion, editor of the Chicago *Times*, has returned from the South much improved in health.

—Charles Roadnight, general freight and ticket agent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, is in the city, visiting with his son at No. 62 Wilson street.

—The celebrated Sutherland-Dyer case terminated yesterday in the Circuit Court, the jury awarding the plaintiff damages in the sum of $1,000.

—The report that Captain Mike Hickey is to succeed W. W. Kennedy as Superintendent of Police is undoubtedly a *canard*. Such an appointment would be very unfortunate.

—Henry R. Boss, of the Franklin Society, acknowledges the donation of four bound volumes of the *Printer's Circular* from the editor, R. S. Menamin, Philadelphia—the first contribution to its library since the fire.

—A. C. Sawyer, M. D., has written to the Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Fund, Hamilton, Canada, to know if the Society which Dr. Sawyer represents,—the Dominion Benevolent Association,—may expect any support from Canada, stating that the needs are very pressing.

—The *Journal* of last evening says that Ex-Police Commissioner T. B. Brown declines to testify what he knows concerning the demoralization in the Fire Department, and suggests that the required information might be elicited by a Grand Jury.

—Three policemen yesterday lost their stars because of some remarks made to the Commissioners by Sergeant Lull and Roundsman Morgan. Policemen of the loafing sort will find it to their interest to avoid assignment to Lull's platoon.

—Professor D. H. Wheeler, of the Evanston University, left last evening for Aiken, S. C., accompanied by his wife, who will spend several weeks there in the hope of recovering her impaired health. Mrs. Major Ludlam, of Evanston, is now at Aiken, and under the mild and favorable climate of that locality, is rapidly regaining her health.

—The statement that Jimmy Cusick had joined Manning's Minstrels in the capacity of "end man" is hereby contradicted. He may, occasionally, when the organization gets into the country, do a "song and dance act," but for the present he will confine his attention to the box office.

—Mr. James Stinson has introduced a Turkish bath into his stable at Hyde Park, and proposes to test the curative qualities of hot air on his horses. If the experiment proves successful, we understand that Mr. David A. Gage and other gentlemen owning valuable horses will add the "improvement" to their stables.

—The people of St. Louis having failed to appreciate the efforts of Messrs. Rankin & Parkes to furnish them with first-class theatrical entertainments, the latter gentleman has come to Chicago to negotiate for the Michigan Avenue Theatre, to which establishment it is not unlikely the Rankin company will be transferred at no distant day.

—Not long ago Mr. H. W. Derby, of New York, wishing to add additional interest to the collection shortly to be exhibited for the benefit of Chicago, wrote to Mr. Delhante, a well-known patron of art in Paris, offering to purchase one of the most important of Meissonier's paintings,—"The Retreat from Moscow,"—for 100,000 francs, in order to place it among the Chicago collection, but the patriotic Frenchman declined to deprive his native country of one of the best of her favorite artist's works; but, as a proof of his generous sympathy with the Chicago sufferers, he authorized Mr. Derby to put him down as a subscriber in the amount of 5,000 francs.

—The distinguished Bibliographer, Joseph Sabin, of New York, is to lecture in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church this evening. The subject, which embraces printing, old books, libraries, and authors, in the hands of one who has himself seen and examined the most renowned libraries of this country and Europe, and has been on terms of intimacy with most of the distinguished authors of the last quarter of a century, can hardly fail to be interesting. As the avails of the lecture is to be devoted to the enlargement of one of our free libraries, our citizens ought to see to it that he has a crowded house.

Outrageous Assault.

Anton Luse, a respectable citizen, was returning to his home, No. 222 Evans street, early yesterday morning, when near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Forquer street, he was assaulted by some unknown ruffian, who knocked him down on the sidewalk, breaking his right leg below the knee. The injured man was discovered by Officer Delaney, who picked him up and conveyed him to his home. Mr. Luse is aware of no cause that could lead to the commission of the outrage, unless the existence of a spirit of wanton deviltry which has long reigned in that notorious part of the city. That district on Blue Island avenue has raised and is raising more candidates for the Penitentiary than any locality in Chicago. The youthful ruffians that abound there would require martial law to keep them in order.

United States Buildings Located.

Yesterday, during the forenoon, the United States District Attorney, Judge Glover, received a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury, in substance thus: "You are directed to notify the parties that I have accepted the offer for the Bigelow block." The Bigelow block was offered to the United States for $1,250,000, and the party proferring offered to receive as part payment the old Custom House lot and remnant of building at an appraisal. The Secretary of the Treasury found that by the law, while he had no authority to barter or sell the old site, he might purchase a new one. The Bigelow block is bounded by Clark, Dearborn, Adams, and Jackson streets. Subsequently Mr. McLean, Collector of the Port, received a message to the effect that the above purchase had been made.

A Railroad Fatality.

An inquest was held last evening at No. 921 Arnold street on the body of James Roche, aged 15 years, who died from the effects of injuries received while in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. The boy was employed in shoving freight-cars along the track when his foot caught in a frog and he was run over. He lingered in great agony for two weeks, when death relieved him. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry:"

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	28° F	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	31	29.15	E. g. v.	
2:00 p. m.	48	28.96	S. E. g.	
7:00 p. m.	40	29.02	S. E. g.	inches.

Miscellaneous.

The ninth annual ball of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers occurs this evening at the West Side Turner Hall.

—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Trinity Church Young Men's Association will be held this evening at No. 594 Wabash avenue.

—"Our Club" will give one of their very popular Calico Parties this evening, at Bournique's Dancing Academy, corner of Halsted and Adams streets.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held, this evening, at the rooms of the Academy, in Scammon's Building, on Congress street, near Michigan avenue, entrance from the court.

—The Coroner held an inquest last evening on the remains of William Smith, who died suddenly on Sunday afternoon in rear of No. 108 Wells street. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

—On Sunday evening a horse attached to a wagon, the property of a Harlem citizen, ran away on Milwaukee avenue and severely injured a little girl named Frances Weinberg. Drs. Wild and Schaller attended the case, and pronounce the wounds dangerous.

John Russ stole a lady's watch and jewel box from a boarding-house on Wabash avenue last week. Detectives got on the thief's track and succeeded in arresting him. He was held in $500 bail, by Justice Banyon, to appear before the Criminal Court.

—The Denver *News* pays a splendid tribute to the energy and individual enterprise of Chicago business men, to whom alone the city owes her growth, and adds that "the great calamity that has overtaken them serves but to quicken their former enterprise and energy."

—There is a rumor floating round that the Government, now that it has secured the Bigelow lot as a site for the new Post Office and Custom House, will at once set to work and repair the old Post Office building, and convert it into a bonded warehouse.

—At the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning, John Lynch was charged with having garroted and robbed James McGuire. The alleged crime was committed on Fourth street, some two weeks ago. Lynch was held to appear in the Criminal Court under $1,000 bonds.

—The reason why the contributions of LaSalle to the Chicago relief fund have not been acknowledged in the reports of the Relief and Aid Society, is that the citizens giving the money requested that it should be used in purchasing coal, which the Chicago & Rock Island Company offered to ship free of charge. They have as yet been unable to ship the entire purchase, but will do so as soon as possible.

—Patrick Dorsey was charged before Justice Scully yesterday with having "burglarized" the premises of William Reinhardt, who keeps a butcher shop on the corner of Randolph and Union streets. When discovered by the night watchman of the building, Dorsey was engaged in handing turkeys through a window to an accomplice. The prisoner was held for trial before the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail.

PEDESTRIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Horrible Condition of Our Sidewalks and Streets.

A Move Toward Cleanliness by the Board of Public Works—Opening of Bids.

The dry and pleasant weather prevailing during the winter now nearly past has been generally favorable to city pedestrians. But the mildness of the past few days has produced a sudden and disagreeable change. If one cannot say hyperbolically that the streets were never in so bad a condition as at present, he can safely say that they were in a worse. London fails utterly as a figure of speech when we talk about the matter. Fulton street, New York, in its sloppiest mood, was never what Canal street is at present. The mud is just of a consistency to be aggravating and destructive. It has sufficient liquidity to be thrown to a great distance by the hoofs of horses, and sufficient thickness to adhere too closely, and thoroughly defile, whatever it touches.

The streets are long rivers of black and noisome filth, through which the thousands of vehicles that daily ply the streets plunge with the most unwarrantable recklessness. It would seem, from the earnestness of the drivers, that business was never so urgent as now. Pedestrians plainly have no rights that the Jehus are bound to respect. They drive over the crossings as heedlessly as if they were urging their steeds over some wild desert, bare of life and destitute of everything valuable. We do not know how far a horse can throw the mud ahead of him, but should say at a venture at least fifty feet. There seems to be a peculiar scarcity of policemen at the crossings when their services are most needed. Along Wabash avenue carriages and wagons speed with dizzy velocity, scattering earth in solution like a mud volcano in steady eruption, and no knight of the blue cloth and brass buttons utters a note of warning, or attempts to stop their course. Neither are there officers visible in the burnt district but at few of the many points where they are needed. Among the most villainously reckless of the safety of others of all the navigators on wheels who plow this turbid sea, are the omnibus drivers. Their care of their own passengers is only semi-human, but when it comes to people who run opposition to the 'busses by daring to go afoot, their heedlessness is simply barbarian. One of the places where these qualities are most plainly shown is at the ends of the tunnel on Washington street. The humble pedestrian only escapes being trampled to death by the horses by flattening himself like a pancake against the wall, and is truly fortunate to get inside of the sheltering entrance to the tunnel, without being thoroughly so plastered with the mire of the street as not to be recognizable to his nearest friends. Your omnibus driver is your true American noble, and his disregard of the poor, toiling, begrimed foot-traveller is princely in its arrogance. A little wholesome advice from headquarters to these mad modern charioteers would be inexpensive, and it is not uncharitable to suppose that the public interests would thereby be conserved.

Nothing has been done in regard to the street cleaning since the fire. Not a shovel has been lifted, not a broom wielded since that event in such a great humanitarian work. The city has been several times in danger of being utterly engulfed, and doubtless many individuals have gone under in some of the many sloughs of despond, never to rise again; but the public has patiently borne all, knowing the poverty of the municipality. It will certainly be gratifying to our readers to know that the city authorities are acting in this matter, and that something is to be speedily done. The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for the cleaning of improved streets. They were as follows. The bids were for three years: C. H. Jenison, $5,700 per mile; E. S. Raymond, $4,800 per mile; Lewis Snydacker, $5,025 per mile; P. Downey, $4,600 per mile; J. W. McDonald, $3,700 per mile, cleaning four times a month; J. W. McDonald, $5,100 per mile, cleaning twice a month; General John McArthur, $5,200 per mile, cleaning four times a month; General John McArthur, $4,900 per mile, cleaning twice a month; L. S. Chase, $4,550 per mile, cleaning four times a month; L. S. Chase, $4,200 per mile, cleaning twice a month; J. B. Sheppard, $28.84 per mile each time; John T. Salter, $38.50 per mile each time; G. G. Russell, $30 per mile each time; M. B. Brown, $30.90 per mile each time; H. D. Booge, $34 per mile each time; L. C. Wright, $38.46 per mile each time; L. C. Wright, $2,600 per mile each year; A. F. Bidred, $48.33 per mile each time; Charles Barry, $33.80 per mile each time. No contracts were awarded.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Crippen, of Milwaukee, has been appointed Superintendent of the Northern Railroad, and will assume his duties March 1.

—Joseph Perkins, President of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, has resigned his position, through ill health, and gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

—"Old Frank," who for the past 19 years has been engaged in carrying the mail between Dubuque and Bellevue, Iowa, was recently relieved from duty, having reached the advanced age of 22 years, and served under six Administrations. Frank has never committed himself upon any of the great political questions of the past 19 years, always answering questions of that kind with an emphatic "neigh."

—"Old Salt," as the Hon. T. G. Alvord is called, is a member of the New York Assembly from Onondaga County, and is just now the victim of coincidences. He reached his 61st birthday last week. He occupies Room 61 at the Delavan House. His seat in the Assembly chamber is 61, his box in the Post Office is 61, and his cloak-closet is 61. He was a member of the Assembly 28 years ago, and has occupied the same seat he now has whenever he has been a member of Assembly since,—always given to him by courtesy.

—S. I. Vose, of Peterboro, and Colonel J. L. Bolster, of Jaffrey, N. H., have made the following agreement: If Straw is elected Governor Colonel Bolster is to procure 200 pounds of fresh fish and draw them around in a hand-cart in the town of Peterboro, while Mr. Vose accompanies him with a horn, sells the fish, and pockets the money. If Governor Weston is re-elected, the gentlemen change places, and the scene is transferred to the town of Jaffrey. In either case, the loser is to entertain the winner and his friends.

—Rather a novel method of celebrating the advent of Leap Year has been adopted at Southville, Ky., and one quite unpleasant for the victims. This is nothing more or less than a public sale of the bachelors and widowers of that enterprising town by the young ladies of that vicinity. They brought the following prices: Lawyers (an inferior grade), $5 a head; farmers, from $4.95 to $5.50; doctors (common stock, and evidently "drugs in the market"), $5; widowers, $1,000, bidding spirited; bachelors, without any distinctive professions or trades, 75 cents to $1.05, and the bidding slow. The high price paid for the widowers seems unaccountable to the bachelors.

—The Rev. Thos. Ogden, of Elizabeth, N. J., has been pronounced insane by a jury. In early life he graduated with high honors from Princeton College and joined the ministry. He went South and did good service to the blacks. Since the war he led an entirely different life from his former one. With him there was a fearful falling from grace. Throwing aside his sacred calling and studious habits, he plunged into a life of sensual pleasure in the metropolis, and in a few months made away with over $4,000. Once, in Carlisle, Pa., he was locked up in jail. He insisted at times on sitting in the Park throughout an entire rainy night. He is 70 years of age, and has relations in Elizabeth and New York, who will probably see that he is placed in an institution. His uncle was Governor of New Jersey in 1812.

—Henry Bouverie W. Brand, who was on Friday chosen Speaker of the British House of Commons, is a grandson of Baron Dacre, and married a daughter of Lord George Cavendish, being anything but a Commoner in his origin and family associations. He is now 58 years of age. His Parliamentary career dates back to 1852. At one time he was Private Secretary to Sir George Grey, and for a short time, in February, 1858, acted as Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales. From 1855 to 1858 he was a Lord of the Treasury under the late Lord Palmerston, and from 1859 to 1866 held the difficult post of "Patronage Secretary" of the Treasury under Palmerston's last administration. He is a pronounced Liberal, and in 1865 voted in the House of Commons against Church rates. At present he enjoys great popularity with all classes and parties.

—A leading lawyer in New York rides home to his fine residence on Washington Heights, through the Park, every afternoon. He had with him the other day his little girl, about 4 years old. While he was busily reading, the door unfastened and the little child slipped out. Fortunately, she fell directly under the carriage, which rolled over her and left her sitting in the centre of the great driveway. The banging of the coach-door brought the gentleman to a realizing sense of his situation. He thought he had lost something, and on examination found it was his child. On going back he found the little thing sitting in the middle of the road, looking anxiously around. "I knew, papa, you would come back after me," was her exclamation, as her father took her to his bosom.

THE LAW COURTS.

Whittaker and McAuley to Apply To-Day for a Change of Venue.

Arraignment of Prisoners for Trial—Mr. Harris Restored to Reason.

The Criminal Court.

THE ALDERMANIC CASES.

It is understood that a motion will be made to-day in the cases of Alds. McAuley and Whittaker for change of venue.

GUILTY MEN REMANDED.

John Carroll and Thomas Boyle pleaded guilty to burglary upon a barber's shop.

Charles Barns pleaded guilty to three indictments for burglary. It would seem he entered the house of Mr. Albert A. Sprague and thence stole $400 worth of furs and silver-ware. The same prisoner, with one James Lee, stole 1,200 knives from Bintnall, Terry & Co.

John Duffy acknowledged the larceny of a quantity of iron and copper from John A. Huck's brewery.

James Duffy and Henry Montgomery acknowledged that they had feloniously entered the chandlery store of Jonathan D. Fisk.

VERDICTS.

Thomas Cleary, an associate of the last two, declined to plead guilty, but was, by a jury of his countrymen, found guilty, and recommended to the care of the Warden of the State's Prison for one year.

Edward Holloway, charged with burglary, in entering the house of General James B. Fry, with intent to steal, had imposed upon him (subject to the decision of the Court on a motion for new trial) a year's residence in the State's Prison.

James Bullman, a precocious youth, was charged with the crime of rape. He was found guilty of the attempt to do all that the indictment charged. It was also found that this culprit was under the age of 18 years, and he thereby escapes the Penitentiary.

The Circuit Court.

RESTORED TO REASON.

A jury was empanelled before Judge Rogers to investigate the question of the restoration to reason of Samuel H. Harris, the safe man. It will be remembered that immediately after the great Chicago fire that Mr. Harris had "got a bee in his bonnet." A jury sat in his case, before the same Judge, and declared him insane. He was sent to Jacksonville, from whence now by a verdict he is to be brought as one restored to reason and to all the privileges of an American citizen, etc.

The County Court.

GUARDIANSHIP.

John L. Woodcock was appointed guardian of Carrie E. and Walter W. Hill, under bond of $16,000.

WILL PROVEN.

The will of Robert Sheppard, with a codicil, was proved, and Samantha (widow), and Robert W. Sheppard (son), were appointed to execute it, under bond of $156,000. By will, there is property left to each member of the family of deceased, the property mainly going to the wife. There are outside bequests to the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, $250; the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (of which a son of deceased is pastor), $250; the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, $500.

The Superior Court.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by John L. Dies & Co., against Frederick Busse, Mathilde Van Glaber, and Edward Kirsner, to establish a mechanic's lien on the north 29.27 feet of the west half of lot 103, and part of lots 104 and 105, and sub-lots 15 to 20, inclusive, in a subdivision of part of lots 104 and 105, Bronson's Addition.

ASSUMPSIT.

H. A. Albee vs. K. K. Jones; demand, $4,000.

William B. Harrison et al. vs. Thomas B. King and V. B. Budd; demand, $2,000.

DEBT.

William B. Ogden vs. Charles H. and Samuel Hull; debt, $1,000; damages, $1,000.

The United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Proceeding dismissed—The Elmwood Paper Manufacturing Company.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Galesburg is to send a corn-planter to Japan.

—A young man in Young America, a few days since, offered a rich old farmer 25 cents to black his boots. The farmer pulled off his coat and went in, giving the leather a polish that would make a professional "shiner" sick.

—Forty-eight mails daily pass through the Quincy Post Office.

—Mr. Samuel Tindall killed a large gray wolf, on Monday of last week, while out hunting near his farm, a few miles northeast of Jacksonville. The wolf had been prowling around Mr. Tindall's neighborhood for some time past, causing much trouble.

—The annual meeting of the Fulton County Agricultural Society will be held at Lewistown, Feb. 28.

—A wolf in LaSalle County killed a hog for a farmer. The latter rushed out with an old musket his father used in the Revolution and fired at the animal, but killed instead a $60 cow.

IOWA.

Clinton County is solidly represented in the Legislature. Senator Ireland weighs 202 pounds; Colonel Vandeventer, of the House, 200; the Hon. George Rule, of the Wheatland District, 201, and Nat. A. Merrill, of the DeWitt District, makes 240 "kick the beam." No other county in the State can produce 843 pounds of Legislative wisdom, wrapped up in four fragile forms.

—Horace Boles, of Grundy County, has a dairy farm of 1,280 acres, with five dwelling houses for tenants, a school house in running order, and 60 cows.

—Trinity Parish, of Dubuque, has sued Andrew Reed, who, it seems, according to the ruling of Police Justice Ginter, of Cascade, was liable to pay a $50 bill, with accrued interest thereon, to the parish,—the amount Mr. Reed had subscribed toward the building fund of the parish. The defendant disclaimed. He maintains that the parish is a con-incorporated religious body, and as such is not a legal body, either to sue or be sued; and also maintains that Justice Ginter had no rightful jurisdiction in the case, and he asks that a writ of error be issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, commanding said Justice to certify to the Circuit Court of Dubuque County the record and all proceedings in this action as fully as they remain before him.

WISCONSIN.

One hundred cars for the Northern Pacific Railroad will be made at Depere.

—The relief service teams are still carrying hay to the burned districts, taking 22 bales of 250 pounds each.

—The annuity paid the Oneida Indians at Green Bay is $800, half of which was distributed *per capita*.

—The First Wisconsin Regiment will hold a reunion at Madison Feb. 22. Fife-Major Robinson will be present.

—O. Beardsley has been appointed Superintendent of the Madison & Kenosha Divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and will reside at Madison.

—The Irish Musical Society of Milwaukee has organized by electing Captain H. Rooney President, and Professor Parabeau Musical Director. The club includes about fifty ladies and gentlemen.

—The Messrs. Smith, of La Crosse, who built the bridge at Hudson, were the successful bidders for the large docks that are to be built at Duluth.

INDIANA.

A Sullivan bachelor has taken a contract to supply the young ladies of St. Mary's with candy, for the privilege of paying weekly visits to the school.

—At a first-class boarding-house in Lafayette, one of a company of a half-dozen bachelors took to himself a wife, which stirred up his generosity to the extent of 25 cents' worth of peanuts, with which he afterward treated his chums.

—The Evansville *Courier* reports a case of a young lady who took so much tonics for the chills that her blood became so impregnated with iron that, when her lover kissed her good night at the gate, the night being cold, his lips were frozen fast to hers.

—A novel way to dispose of real estate is to be tested at Indianapolis. Some days ago a Mr. Woodruff purchased the residence and grounds of the Hon. T. A. Hendricks for $50,000. The grounds are to be platted into one hundred and four lots,—four lots, on which the residence stands, to be reserved, and the remainder sold to purchasers at $800 each—$200 cash, $500 on approved note, and a mortgage on the lot for the balance, payable in a certain time. When the sale of all is complete, then the residence is to be disposed of by "chance," each purchaser of a lot being entitled to a ticket in the drawing.

MICHIGAN.

Augustus Britton, a resident of Brownstown for 40 years, is dead.

—S. H. Miller, formerly of Dryden, made the trip from Michigan to Texas in 1870 with horses, but returned in 1871, with an ox team, in 56 days.

—Livingston County has outstanding indebtedness only to the amount of a war bond for $107, which has never been presented.

—James Whalen, who was sent to the House of Correction from Fort Gratiot, June 30, was a nephew of the murderer of Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

MINNESOTA.

J. B. Williams, the individual who recently shipped a barrel of quail from Houston County to La Crosse, marked "eggs," has paid $200 and the costs of prosecution for his little indiscretion.

—Work in the tunnel at the Falls of St. Anthony is still progressing. The work of lining the tunnel is completed for a distance of 300 feet above the junction with the branch tunnel, and the excavators are now within 30 feet of the old shaft, on Hennepin Island. At this point they find the hardest bottom that has yet been struck. A number of veins of water have been found, but none of them connecting with the river; and, to guard against the possibility of danger, Engineer Stevens causes the timbering, grouting, and planking process to follow close on the heels of the excavators. One hundred and eighty men are now employed; 140 of them during the day, and the remaining 40 during the night.

—Great excitement exists at Brownsville, Houston County, in consequence of the railroad having been located through a graveyard near the town, and the remains of a number of persons buried therein having been disturbed so much as to expose them to public view. Seven coffins were taken up by the workmen excavating the track, and heaped in a pile. The skull of a woman upon which the long hair, glossy and black, still remained, was exposed to view in the process. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the contractors, but they thus far defy capture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild oats are said to be the only crop that grows by gaslight.

—The Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, decline to sell that property to the city, as a site for the new Capitol, for $600,000. The land is 13 acres in extent.

—On the 5th inst. a number of colored people left Cynthiana, Ky., for Lexington to enlist as soldiers in the United States army. Numbers of them all along the railroad have done likewise.

—About $15,000 has recently been expended in grading, under-draining, fencing, and otherwise improving Charter Oak Park, in the suburbs of Hartford, which was purchased for about $47,000. Nearly 20,000 feet of under-draining has been done, and with a very small expenditure for spring repairs, the mile-track will be ready for use early in the season.

—Major Harlow, a Massachusetts volunteer officer, claims for the Twenty-first Regiment of that State the credit of the capture of Roanoke Island. He says the Twenty-first, by struggling through a morass which had with reason been considered impassable by the rebel engineers, flanked the enemy's position and drove them out in headlong flight.

—Mr. C. L. Allen, whose splendid flower farm in Queens County, L. I., was the scene of the Plymouth Church picnic, last summer, is increasing his establishment. He and his partners have recently built seven large hot-houses, each 105 feet in length, with three full counters, and four big furnaces keep them warm. The firm claims to have the largest stock of imported roses in the country.

—The small, rocky islands known as "The Three Sisters," located in the Potomac River, a short distance above the Aqueduct bridge, are the property of the heirs of the late Mrs. Tabitha M. Cassin, a member of the District Legislature. As late as 1820 these islands had an aggregate soil surface of about four acres, and were considered one of the finest fishing landings on the Potomac.

—Some students, in for fun, burnt one of the outbuildings of the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Sheffield, a few evenings since, but were found out and brought before the town authorities for examination. Their parents were notified, and came on Monday and took their sons home, after approving of the action of the teachers and the authorities, and paying a fine set by referees at $100 and costs.

—The New York State Medical Society, in session at Albany, agreed on an act to be submitted to the Legislature for its approval, providing that in all suits that may be brought against any physician or surgeon, for alleged damages in any case of alleged malpractice on the part of any physician or surgeon, the plaintiff shall, before such suit shall be commenced, give a bond in at least double the amount of the damages claimed in such suit, with good and sufficient security.

—A little village in Kansas used to have the somewhat romantic and by no means unpleasant name of Grasshopper Falls, but, thinking the designation too commonplace, the ambitious people had it changed to Sautrelle. The wicked and perverse generation that dwelt thereabout liked not this outlandish appellation, and so called the little village "Sow Tail," until that came to be accepted as its name. Having borne this humiliation as long as they can, the people have just appealed to the Legislature and got back their old name of Grasshopper Falls.

—The presence of the small-pox in Eastern Connecticut is explained in this way: Early in January the body of a child who had died with small-pox in Brooklyn was forwarded to Putnam for burial in an ordinary trunk by the New York and New London boat and Norwich & Worcester Railroad. The baggage master who handled the trunk at Putnam has since died of small-pox, and two passengers who came through on the boat that night are sick; two of the boat hands are also very low with it in Norwich, and it is reported that one of the officers of the boat has it at his home in Montville.

—The Amherst (N. H.) *Cabinet*, of Feb. 6, says: "One day last week, the chimney of Mr. William Melendy's house, in this place, burned out, and the fire communicated to an adjoining closet, making it necessary to tear away a partition. In accomplishing this, a little recess was found, in which was discovered an old English wine gauge, about four feet in length, of a hard, red wood, elaborately figured, brass-trimmed, and bearing an inscription: 'William Mellendy—1727—Wine.' This gauge is supposed to have been lost in this recess many years ago, but now comes out in a perfect state of preservation. It belonged to the finder's great-great-great-grandfather, or his grand-father's grand-father, who brought it from England."

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Education will contain the following statistics: Colleges in the United States, 368; of these 99 admit both male and female students. There are 136 institutions for the superior instruction of females exclusively. Theological schools number 117, of which 17 are Romanist; law schools, 40; medical schools, 57; normal schools, 51; business colleges, 84. The number of libraries is 180, containing 3,855,237 volumes. Gifts in aid of education, $8,435,990. Of these individual donations, two were of $1,000,000 and over, twenty-three were of $100,000 and over, fifteen of $50,000 and over, eleven of $25,000 and over, twenty of $10,000 and over, and thirty-three of $1,000 and over.

—In his lecture on hotels Josh Billings says: "Many hotels are kept on the European plan, but the majority of them on none at all. Everybody knows what a hotel room is like—how boiling over with comforts it is, and how it makes people who occupy it think about home. It generally measures about thirteen feet seven inches by nine feet four inches. There are two pegs to hang clothes on—one broken off and the other pulled out. The bell-rope is broken off just six inches beyond reach. There are no curtains, for what good could they be? You couldn't see out. The bureau has three legs, and the looking-glass hangs by one pivot. The bed is made of slats and a very thin mattress. You have to go to bed sideways, and when you get in you go down on the slats like a piece of beef-steak on the bars of a gridiron.

—There is now pending before the Kentucky Legislature a bill to create a corporation, to be called "The Contracting and Building Company," with power to aid in building, railroads, bridges, and telegraph lines, in that State, and in any other State of the Union, and to do all manner of things necessary to make that power effective and profitable. It is about such an institution as the Pennsylvania Company, the American Contract Company, and the Southern Security Company, through which the protean Thomas Scott carries out his multifarious and extended schemes. As the corporators named are the gentlemen who own the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, they are evidently preparing themselves for a contest for railroad supremacy with all rivals.

—The Memphis papers state that John E. Perkins, when a schoolboy in Kentucky, had a bosom friend, who, in a fit of passion, deliberately killed another young man. Upon Perkins' evidence alone the boy was convicted of murder, and hanged. Stricken with remorse at having brought about the death of his friend, Perkins took a solemn oath that he would never again testify in a case where his evidence might cause the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law. Some time since he witnessed a murder in Memphis, and on Monday last was brought before a Court as the principal witness against the murderer. True to his oath, he refused to give a word of testimony, and was sent to jail, where he says he will remain rather than testify.

—A smart young bartender in a saloon on Farnham street, Omaha, procured a quantity of Croton oil and poured it into a bottle of whiskey that had been prepared especially for three deadbeats who caused him great annoyance. Shortly after dinner they all dropped in, and, after standing around a few moments, advanced to the counter and made the usual request. The prepared bottle was set out for them, and each poured out a goodly quantity of the mixture and drank it down. They remarked upon the peculiar taste of the whiskey, but, ere they could come to any conclusion as to the cause, they were one and all seized with griping pains in the stomach, which increased at a rapid rate. In two minutes more they had pressing business outside, and it is safe to say that neither will again put his foot inside the door of that saloon. At present they are under the doctor's care, and likely to remain so for several days to come.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MUDDLE.

An English Review of Our Case.

From the London Times, Jan. 25.

It is no mean proof of the ability displayed in the American statement on the Alabama claims that it places the alleged grievances of the United States in a somewhat new aspect. Often as the facts had been stated and reviewed by Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward, it is but just to own that in the case now laid before the Arbitrators they are marshalled and grouped more effectively than ever before. The chief strength of this case may be said to consist in the skillful development of an argument contained in one of Mr. Fish's despatches, that Great Britain allowed herself to become at once "the arsenal, the navy-yard, and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates." Great pains are taken to make it appear that, at an early period of the struggle, there was established in Great Britain "a branch of the War Department of the insurgents, a branch of their Navy Department, and a branch of their Treasury, each with almost plenary powers." Thus, while Captain Bullock, acting for the Navy Department, was superintending the construction of cruisers, Mr. Huse, on behalf of the War Department, was purchasing arms and munitions, and the requisite funds were provided by Fraser, Trenholm & Co., as financial agents of the Richmond Government, out of the proceeds of cotton imported in blockade runners. From this point of view the offence of Great Britain in respect of the Alabama, for instance, is not to be measured solely by the gross and culpable negligence which permitted her to escape, but also by the failure to suppress these "combined operations, which, in the judgment of the United States, constituted an organized war." It is not our purpose to examine the legal validity of this doctrine, which must be determined by the Arbitrators, but it would be difficult to overstate its importance, both in its bearing on the immediate issue and its general influence on the liabilities of neutrality. It is, doubtless, natural that the indignation excited in America by the depredations of the Alabama and her consorts should be greatly enhanced by the belief that, whatever may be said, the building, equipping, arming, manning, and commissioning, though ostensibly separate acts, were so many links in one vast conspiracy, planned and carried out on British soil. But the existence of such a conspiracy is a very different thing from the complicity of the British Government or nation with its authors, and the so-called proofs of such complicity are as shadowy as those of the former are substantial. We entirely agree with the view supported in the American case, that a deep and widespread plot for the abuse of British neutrality was concerted by Mr. Jefferson Davis and his colleagues, not without the ulterior hope of driving either Great Britain or the United States into a declaration of war. We positively deny, on the other hand, that one jot or tittle of evidence has been produced to justify the wholesale charges of wilful and conscious partiality brought against Her Majesty's Government, whose conduct throughout the war, as it most justly avers, "was governed by a strict regard for the obligations of neutrality and a sincere desire to fulfil them." It failed, indeed, on some occasions to defeat the machinations described, but the question is whether any measures open to a constitutional government could have defeated them, while it is probable that such a measure as prohibiting all sales of arms for warlike use would have injured the United States more than the Confederates.

We cannot but regard the stress laid on presumptions, as distinct from proof, in every part of the American case, as an indication that, in the opinion of the framers, no breach of international duty can be directly established. At the same time, we emphatically repudiate these presumptions and assert with confidence not only that Great Britain did honorably maintain a neutral attitude, but that from the first her intention to do so was clearly manifest. One of the *a priori* reasons for condemning Great Britain of "studied unfriendliness" is the simple fact that Her Majesty's Government invited the French Government to agree upon a united course of action at the outbreak of the war. "The United States," we are told, "are at a loss to conjecture what inducements could have prompted such an act, unless it may have been the perception on the part of Her Majesty's government that it was in its nature not only unfriendly, but almost hostile to the United States." Yet, in another part of the case the "fidelity" of French neutrality is favorably contrasted with the "habitually insincere neutrality of Great Britain"—not a word being said nor a suspicion hinted of the overtures notoriously made by the Emperor Napoleon and rejected by the British government, for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This, however, is but a single topic of the general *a priori* reasoning by which it is sought to bring home what lawyers call "express malice" to the British Government, which, it is asserted, "expressly abandoned in advance" the intention of employing "any measure of diligence" to repress the use of its territory by the insurgents. The grand presumption of all against the good faith of Great Britain rests, as we have more than once pointed out, on the "premature" and "precipitate" concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates. An attempt is even made to aggravate this action by showing that Lord Russell spoke of them as "belligerents," in a note to Lord Cowley, seven days before the Queen's proclamation appeared—as if it would have been possible to designate them by any term except this or some equivalent, and as if President Lincoln, Mr. Seward and the Supreme Court of the United States were not loudly declaring at the very same time, and in the language almost identical, that a state of war, involving the exercise of belligerent rights, had actually commenced. But let us imagine the contrary. Let us suppose that, although two communities, with the population and resources of great States were engaged in a life and death struggle, there was no legitimate belligerency at all. Let us even adopt the self-contradictory assumption of the United States, and suppose that a legitimate belligerency was constituted on one side and none on the other, so that right of blockade and search could properly be enforced by the North, but no ships could properly be commissioned by the South—can we be sure that Great Britain would have incurred less resentment by acting upon this assumption? In that case the proceedings of Captain Semmes must, of course, have been treated as piracy in English Law Courts, if he chose to come within their jurisdiction, but it is very doubtful how far the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act could have been applied by way of prevention. At all events it is a remarkable circumstance that Her Majesty's Government first announced their intention of issuing the Queen's proclamation in reply to an appeal from Mr. W. E. Forster, a stanch friend of the United States. The leading object of that proclamation was to warn British subjects against relying on the protection of their Government if they should enlist in the Confederate service; and, however the purposes of the subsequent orders may now be misrepresented, they were the subject of earnest remonstrance from the Confederate Government, and welcomed by Mr. Seward as likely to "prove a death-blow to Southern privateering."

There is one passage in Part V. of the American case which it is impossible to pass over without a special protest. It is that in which, after summing up "the points established," the United States Government proceeds to hold *in terrorem* over the Arbitrators the consequences of a decision in favor of Great Britain. If, it is urged, the tribunal shall hold the operations of Captain Bullock and his associates to have been rightful, the foundation will be laid "for endless dissensions and wars." We reply, that no one disputes the wrongfulness of these operations, the issue at stake being whether Great Britain is responsible in damages for not having instituted a kind of internal blockade, which succeeded in frustrating them. It is urged again, that if the award is averse to the United States, "there will be little inducement for nations in future to adopt the peaceful method of arbitration for the settlement of their differences." We might well retort that, if the claims of the United States be sanctioned, there will be little inducement for a great maritime power to remain neutral in wars between its neighbors; but we prefer to reply that arbitrators have to do with plain considerations of justice, and not with dubious and remote considerations of expediency. It is urged further, that if it was right to give Nashville and Sumter more than a minimum supply of coal, or to permit the sale of a Georgia in a British port, "the United States, as a nation, whose normal condition is one of neutrality, accept the doctrine." We reply that, assuming the facts to be correctly stated, and waiving the unseemly tone in which the inference is suggested, it is no business of the arbitrators to inquire whether the action of the British authorities was "right," but simply whether it amounted to injurious negligence or violation of neutrality under the rules of the treaty. It is urged, once more, that if international duties are to be limited by municipal law, if commissions issued by a so-called government of insurrectionists are to be conclusively valid to cover previous transgressions, if the Alabama and her consorts "may be allowed" to do as they did, and "it be no offence" to recruit men for them, and so forth, the United States will gain advantage "affecting their pecuniary interests," of which they will take care to avail themselves. We reply, finally, that not one of the positions here alleged to have been set up on behalf of our Government, except, perhaps, the second, is actually maintained by it; that not one is really essential to our defence, and that it would be as inconsistent with a sense of national dignity as with due respect for the arbitrators to combat them with similar threats of what Great Britain will do in the event of her losing the cause.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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WASHINGTON.

The Real Cause of England's Alarm.

Two New Statues in the Capitol---Description of Them.

Points on Folks Current.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

THE AMERICAN "CASE."

The real row of England over the treaty is this:

Mr. Bancroft Davis prepared at leisure, in Washington, a statement of the American claims for the Geneva Convention to consider. This statement, while studiously withheld from the American people, was translated at the State Department into four European languages and sent broadcast to foreigners. It therefore received copious criticism abroad, while we at home knew nothing about it until the unanimous indignation of England flashed to us across the wires. At this, Mr. Fish replied, when questioned by newspaper-folks, that the whole row was a mixed political and stock-jobbing conspiracy amongst Londoners who wished to drive out the Gladstone Government, and, at the same time, pick up at low figures American securities.

The cause of alarm was no such intrigue. It was the severe style of the American case, its almost boundless implication of England, and its wide, wild demands, expressed in that same language and tone which Motley, Gortschakoff, and Sumner have equally resented. The style of Bancroft Davis may be called the cumulative sombre. He has a contempt for everybody's opinions, and his own are only sweet to him when, like Spagnoletto, he expresses those conceits in lurid pigments. He is the most successful quarreller we have ever had in the State Department, and, for a gentleman, most emulous of dislike. Compare this statement of his case with Mr. Seward's writings in the midst of the war, when our blood was hot over the fresh depredations of the Alabama. Seward could always accomplish his purposes without inflicting pain, and, while winning a diplomatic conquest, please the defeated people. The present State Department must draw blood to see the effect of the blow. They are like the man who was charged one dollar to pull his eye-tooth by the gentle and instant instrumentality of galvanism.

"Never," said the man; "there's a fellow around the corner who will jerk me all over his premises a whole hour for twenty-five cents."

Now, Davis, Fish & Co. think every case gained is where the opposing nation is jerked around and tortured. No person can read the American case, as a cosmopolitan, and admit that any self-respecting nation would for a moment entertain it against itself. It is a reproduction of Mr. Sumner's great speech, which demanded not only reparation, but oral contrition and obsequious apology, and which even the mild Goldwin Smith resented. Mr. Davis may have desired to outbid Mr. Sumner in favor of his Administration.

It is worthy of note, as an instance of divination in statesmanship, that Lyman Trumbull foresaw the present excitement two years ago, on the occasion of Mr. Sumner's philippic. The whole country rang with Sumner's praise. The gravity, imagery, and boldness of his utterances carried away both parties. Then he was not hounded down by Aides-de-Camp and guard-room bullies, and perhaps was not himself aware of the mightiness of the Executive arm.

Mr. Trumbull met me near the Senate door, and he said, in reply to a suggestion from me:

"Gath, that speech is popular, but its position will never do. No respectable nation can humiliate itself to the extent Mr. Sumner seeks. A bill for damages—a computable, ponderable bill—we can rightly put in; but we cannot charge for our feelings, nor for vague incidentals. The English people want to be at peace with us, but they will never pay that price for it."

The English people have, besides, mistaken this lawyer's brief of an indiscreet counsel and a bitter phraseologist for the proper claim of the Government itself. They have mistaken Shylock for the Grand Duke, and think the United States speaks when Bancroft Davis exhibits his bond. Had Mr. Fish respected the opinion of his countrymen, he would have taken as much pains to distribute this printed statement of the case at home as in Europe; and the journals and reviews here, discussing the *pro* and *con.*, would have anticipated the British press, and averted this burst of spontaneous rage, which may be said to have reinaugurated ill-will and deferred the peace that all desire.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

is situated in a commonplace brick building, on the muddy outskirts of the town. The Secretary of State boards at a public hotel. Adjoined is some account of our diplomatic headquarters:

There have been twenty-nine Secretaries of State in all, beginning with Jefferson, in 1789. Five of the Presidents have been Secretaries in this Department, viz.: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren. In these days, Presidents knew something about other Governments. The West has had but few State Ministers, viz.: Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, and Elihu Washburne.

The oldest and most efficient man in the Department is William Hunter, the Second Assistant Secretary, who has been in the service since 1829, and served under nineteen Secretaries. He is a native of Rhode Island, resides in Georgetown, and is paid $3,500 a year. To look upon, he is old, and worn, and careless of dress; but he is said to have varied accomplishments, and an enormous memory. Until Grant's Administration began, nearly the whole force at the State Department were men like Hunter, educated here. The Chief Clerk, R. S. Chew, of Virginia, lately resigned, after thirty-eight years' service, and took a Consulate in Canada. There are, in all, twenty-nine clerks, and eighteen laborers, watchmen, messengers, etc. But one clerk was appointed from the West—Samuel Kendrick, of Iowa. The clerks are paid from $2,200 to $1,200, and the others $720 a year.

The office is divided into a Chief Clerk's Bureau, First and Second Diplomatic, First and Second Consular, Law, Accounts, Statistics, Translators, Pardons and Commissions, Domestic Records, and Passports. There is a telegrapher. The Translator, Henry L. Thomas, receives $1,800. The Department is open from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., regularly. Smoking, reading newspapers, visits, giving of information about vacancies or State matters, are forbidden. Each Head of Bureau makes a monthly report. Red tape is the law and gospel. Every paper must come in right end foremost, and go out with the same end of the roll in advance.

We have five State Despatch Agents, one in each of these cities: New York, Boston, London, Havre, Hamburg. We have thirty-six Foreign Missions, and about 180 Consulates.

THREE CULPRITS.

Stokes, of Tennessee, the vengeance candidate against Senter at the time Parson Brownlow belted the "regular" Republican ticket, like Schurz and others, is now on trial in Washington City in the Criminal Court, for defrauding the Government by pressing fictitious soldiery claims through the Treasury, and then dividing, contrary to the act forbidding Congressmen to receive pay for such work. His letters, written in a tone of low, obscure familiarity, prove the indictment, whatever the jury may decide.

You may remember that, last year, Colonel Charles M. Hamilton, the Representative from Florida, published a series of letters from the Senatorial Osborn family, threatening him with political destruction unless he supported their railway jobs. A few days ago they succeeded in stopping his confirmation as Postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla. The same day Reed, of Wisconsin, the carpet-bag Governor, was impeached by the Legislature.

Roscoe Conkling is in the habit of deviating from the truth. He did so in the face of many witnesses when he said he had no part in appointing an Investigating Committee upon the larceny of the Treaty of Washington, whereas the draft of the resolution was in his own handwriting. Henry Wilson asked him this question, and he retorted with a burst of childish rage. Yesterday he deviated again when he denied that he shouted "Question, Question," in the debate on adjournment. Fifty witnesses heard him do it repeatedly. Since the day of Pile, of Missouri, who picked his nose when he took the floor, and of Sawyer, who wiped his hands on his hair, the least mannerly man in Congress is Conkling. Superadded to this is his frequent habit of drawing the long bow.

NEW STATUARY.

The two new statues for the old Hall of Representatives have been unveiled,—Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut personages, modelled by L. B. Ives, a Connecticut sculptor. They are good portrait busts on long, rough, awkward bodies,—stone men cut from the quarry in the coarse, and useful additions to the national gallery of portrait statuary, but perhaps the crudest performances we have had of late in execution. Mr. Ives can make a strong man, but not a conventional statue.

Ives is himself a gnarled, idiosyncratic man, past the middle age, known heretofore in statuary as the modeller of the statue of Bishop Brownell at Hartford, Conn. Many years ago, he modelled some stern, hard, Indian groups, which are still, I believe, in Rome, where he has long kept his studio. He has executed some very effective busts, as, for example, Seward, Professor Silliman, and Winfield Scott, and, in petty, pretty parlor-pieces, has given the *salons* of our rich people many good things. I suspect that in these two statues he has been stinted in the price, and has not worked out the details with that elegance and conscientiousness which he might have afforded otherwise. Still, I place myself among the approvers of these statues; for a mean an censorious critic of portrait-statuary at this age of our country is merely a retarder of national art; he writes without motive, for gapers and idlers, and discourages generous legislation in a department where only large corporations and communities can pay the price of art. Ten thousand dollars is not a high figure for a portrait statue; the statue of the modern worthy, with his trousers and lasting buttons, must be criticized upon its purposes and results, instead of its circumstantial details. Here are two men worthy of a State long perished, and scarcely to be realized at our late day, except by the reviving art of the student-sculptor. We behold two massive, expressively-featured, antique-appearing men,—never again, perhaps, to be cut in stone. Let Slouch and Gawk, the small-beerchroniclers, look up into these cold, white faces, and lurk around among the visitors for the suggestion of a jest. We have had far worse statues; there are worse in many modern cities of Europe; and we shall have better. Illinois ought to lead off for the West, and send a pair of statues here. A State with 2,540,000 people is far more able to build a statue than Florence or Bologna at their prime, and, although everybody says that State Rights are played out. Show me the States which willingly give the Federal Government anything,—even a statue of a State hero,—except those sturdy little Yankee States, led by Rhode Island and Connecticut. State Rights prevail in a meaner sense than ever; for where are there States so selfish as Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Maine, if we may judge by their representatives? A devastated city appeals to them in the name of our common patriotism and of humanity to remit taxes upon the shingles to cover the working poor, and they cry aloud: "No! Fire is a part of our policy. By the blasted and burnt under the visitation of God, we thrive!"

Illinois is a great State, and just at this time there is generous chastisement in presenting the National Capitol with something. Give this strong Central Government a fire monument,—a pair of them. Everybody of both parties can vote on this; for it is a present, and not a tax. Two statues, to cost $20,000, would involve an addition to the State tax, *per capita*, of a few mills.

Experience here has proved that it is a sacrifice of achievement to locality to go out of the way to find a sculptor indigenous to the State which orders the statuary. It is the hero that is to keep, not the restorer of him. The King of France—now the first country in the world in art—did not hesitate to import the Italian masters to begin with, like Cellini and Andrea. The best of our sculptors are Rhinehardt, Launt Thompson, Brown, of Newburg, Story, Simmonds, and Rogers. There are many fine modelers of busts; but Powers, Stone, and the rest have made very indifferent full-length figures. Rhinehardt's best work goes to Baltimore, and is therefore comparatively little known in the North and West; but, in the estimation of many quiet critics and travellers he is our most intellectual sculptor, fastening that deep, second meaning into his work which is the province of the genius who can make stone think.

NO BUSINESS.

Congress has for many days, and even weeks been "see-sawing" over the two questions plain as the nose on your face: amnesty and admission, duties remitted, of building materials to restore Chicago. The conspicuous person to oppose both bills has been the Michigander, Chandler, the Willard Saulsbury of the Northwest, saving ability, which Saulsbury had.

GATH.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Senator Marsh's Bill in Relation to the Care of Its Inmates.

An Entire Change Proposed in the Policy of the State.

Evils of the Present System---Homeless Children Should be Placed in Childless Homes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I presume that it is not generally known that a bill is now pending before the State Legislature, prepared and introduced by Senator Marsh, of DeKalb County, which, if it becomes a law, will work an entire change in the policy of the State in its care of the orphan children of Illinois soldiers,—closing up and discontinuing the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home" at Normal, which now has in its care over 300 soldiers' orphans, for whom the State is furnishing support and education.

It is not yet three years since the building now occupied by the Home was completed, at a large expenditure of money; and the Home has been regarded by the public as one of the most creditable of all our State institutions,—being, in its care and maintenance of children, a living monument of the gratitude of the State to its dead soldiers.

The reason, then, for such an entire change in the policy of the State as that proposed, which would close and discontinue so costly an institution, so recently established, and for so noble and humane an object, should be weighty in the extreme, and should be carefully weighed before decisive action is taken, for *change* is not always progress.

As I have seen no notice of the bill referred to in any of the Chicago papers, beyond the mere mention of its introduction, I desire space in your columns to present again, as I did some months since, the objections to the present system of institutions for the care and maintenance of dependent children, as well as to give the main features of the bill of Senator Marsh, now before our Legislature. The change proposed is entirely independent of any consideration of incompetency or inefficiency of the past or present management of the Home. It may be, and, for ought I know, is, one of the best of its class. The objection lies to the principle on which it is established, as fundamentally and fatally wrong, viz.: the aggregation of large numbers of children under a single roof, at the most susceptible period of their lives, under circumstances and conditions which make anything like a natural home and home influence (so essential to the proper development and function of character) an utter impossibility. They are mainly in the care and control of hirelings,—persons actuated by no higher consideration than that of the pay they are to receive for their services. For, however disinterested, and benevolent, and wise, and kind the Matron or Superintendent, or their principal assistants, of a great institution may be, the general care of oversight of it leaves them little time or opportunity for personal contact with, or personal influence upon, any of its inmates. And so, of necessity, the influence upon character, growing out of daily personal contact and association, is such only as that exerted by persons of inferior intelligence and character. For it is a fact that the pay of subordinates in all our public institutions is not such as will secure the services of capable and intelligent employes. Added to this is the influence which the inmates exert upon each other. In so large an institution as the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, with children varying from 3 to 16 years of age, there will always be many of strong vicious habits and tendencies. These evil tendencies in one will be joined to scores of others of a like class, and exerted upon all other inmates, to be encountered and overcome by the influence of but two or three officers or instructors. The contest is an unequal one, and only failure can be looked for.

Again, there is the influence upon individual character of children growing up in an institution, fed, clothed, and educated, at State expenses, and going from it to commence the battle of life. Having had everything provided for them by the State, they will have learned thoroughly to depend upon others to do for them. And it is impossible that they shall have acquired those habits of independence and self-reliance that are so essential to success in life. They will always want something to lean to.

These, as I understand them, are the main points of objection to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and all other institutions like it, which are designed to be a home for children during the period of their dependence and education. They might have been better stated by others, or, with more time, by myself. As opposed to this system, Senator Marsh, and those who, like him, advocate a change, present the *family system* as more natural, simpler, less expensive, and more successful in its results.

The Creator, in the beginning, saw fit to "set the solitary in families." And the wisdom of 6,000 years has never yet devised a better plan for the primary organization of society.

As a rule, children have been born into and raised in families; and, going out from them, have established new families and homes, into which children have come. And to-day the unanimous verdict of mankind would be that the *institution* of the family and the family home is of more value than all other institutions combined. It is the foundation upon which all that is valuable in society is built. No institution, however wise or humane in its administration, can supply to the child that loving care and sympathy, and those influences and stimulants that are essential to the proper development of character, that the single family and home furnish. Children need a *home life* and *mothering*, as much as chickens need *brooding*. And there is nothing else that can supply the want to either.

But it will be said, by the friends of institutional training, Admitting all that you claim for the family, these children are orphans, and have no homes. What better can we do for them than gather them into a home provided by the State, where they can be sheltered and cared for?

To this I reply that there are as many *childless homes* as there are *homeless children*; and that, whenever there is found a child in need of a home, there is somewhere a home wanting just such a child, and ready to bestow upon it the same loving care as if it had been born into that home, instead of coming into it by adoption.

This is abundantly proved by the various Children's Aid Societies in the East, and the Home for the Friendless and Orphan Asylums of our own city. Within the past fifteen years thousands of homeless children have been placed in good homes by these institutions, where they have grown up, and many of them have entered upon active life, and are now filling useful and honorable positions in society. It is the experience of all these institutions that the demand for such children is always beyond their ability to supply.

The *fact*, however, in relation to a majority of children now inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home is, that they have mothers living, and have been taken from *home*, and placed in a State institution. The State builds a great institution, and then says to all soldiers' widows, "We will relieve you of the care and support of your children. It is a debt of gratitude we owe their dead fathers. Bring them to us; we will care for them." The mother's heart clings to her fatherless children. But the future looks dark to her in her poverty, and surely it must be the best for the children, or the State would not offer it; so, crushing out the mother's feeling, she gives her children to the care of strangers; and the State, in mistaken kindness, has broken up a home.

The children should have remained with the mother. They needed her love and care; and she, in just the same degree, the responsibility of the care of them. Experience and observation both show that no class of women are more open to temptations to evil than those who, having sustained the relation of mothers, have voluntarily abandoned its duties and obligations.

The main provisions of Senator Marsh's bill are as follows:

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities (whose valuable and disinterested services are highly appreciated every day as they become better known) is authorized to appoint a Visiting Agent, whose salary and expenses are provided for. This Agent is required to pay a personal visit of inspection to each home from which an orphan has been received into the institution at Normal. The object of the visit is to ascertain whether the mother, if living, or other near relative, is a competent and proper person to have the care of her own child, and whether circumstances are such as to render pecuniary aid necessary. If she is both competent and able, the child must be dismissed from the Home. If competent, but not able, the child is to be returned to her, and an allowance granted her from the State Treasury, less than the average cost of support at the Home, but sufficient to pay the child's way. If neither competent nor able, the child is to be retained for the present at the Home. The Visiting Agent is further charged with the duty of seeking homes for those who cannot be trusted in the hands of vicious mothers. Where he can find a trustworthy and suitable family willing to take the responsibility of rearing and educating a soldier's orphan, he is authorized to make a carefully guarded contract with said family, on the part of the State, for the child's support. The Probate Judge in each county is made the guardian *ex officio* of all the children who have no other guardian, and who come under the provisions of this act; and he collects the amounts due from the State, and applies them to their intended use. Once in every quarter, the Visiting Agent must personally, or by authorized representative, visit each family in which any soldier's orphan has been placed, and report to the Board of Public Charities the treatment which the child receives. In case of neglect or abuse, the Board of Public Charities is given the power to annul the existing contract, and find a new home for the ward of the State.

It is required that each child so provided for shall be kept in school at least six months of every year.

This plan is no new experiment in caring for dependent children; for, as above stated, our various charitable institutions have been acting upon it for years past, and with the most successful results. They have never, however, found it necessary to give, as is proposed in this bill, any compensation for the children given out by them. The State of Massachusetts has, through its Board of Public Charities, for years been working successfully upon this plan in providing for its dependent children; and, within the last two years, has taken an advance step in the same direction, and is now, through a State Agent charged with the special duty, taking juvenile criminals, convicted of minor offences, from the Courts, and placing them in homes already secured for them by the Agent, a part of whose duty is to seek out suitable homes in which such child-criminals may be placed, instead of sending them to a prison or reformatory, as heretofore. During the fifteen months in which the Agency had been working previous to its last report, the Agent reports that 137 such child-criminals have been taken from the Courts, and provided with homes in families previously secured for them; and that nearly all of them were remaining in their places, and were doing well. This change of policy on the part of the State of Massachusetts was induced solely by considerations of the best interests of the children, and not from motives of economy, though experience has shown that the new plan is much less expensive than the old. In the language of the State Agent, "*The grand object of the law was the salvation of the children.*"

In view of the foregoing, I am prepared to regard the action contemplated in the bill now before the Legislature as a *new departure* in the right direction, and promising the best results; not a doubtful experiment, but a measure fully warranted by experience in other communities. The past quarter of a century has been prolific in *institutions*. They have been regarded as the grand panacea for all the ills that affect society, and have been multiplied to meet every existing and imaginary want, even to the establishment of a *Home for Stray Dogs*, for which purpose there is appropriated a portion of the funds raised by the ladies of Boston in the recent fair for "*Our Dumb Animals.*" But those who have given the subject of charitable and reformatory work most thought in the past few years, have come seriously question whether public institutions have not been multiplied beyond what the necessities of the community have required, and whether many of them, as now existing, may not profitably be dispensed with, and their places supplied by more natural, simpler, and less expensive agencies. In our zeal to do good, and to set to rights the many things that are out of joint in the community, we have not, as I think, taken sufficiently into account the influence of the *home* and *family* in the moulding and formation of character. I regard the bill of Senator Marsh as one of very great importance, and hope that, while still pending, the principles involved may be thoroughly discussed by those who can do them better justice than I have been able to in this hastily-written article.

O. C. GIBBS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.

Leap Year in Church.

From the Montreal Herald, Feb. 7.

On Sunday evening, in one of our Episcopal churches, a young man and a young woman were observed in close conversation, and from their manner it was evident that their conversation was of a very pleasant character. A gentleman who sat close behind them being disturbed from devotions by their movements, and who was unable again to resume them, deemed it expedient to watch them a little more closely, and soon found that their attentions were concentrated on a prayer book in which one underlined some words to form a question, whilst the other did the same in order to form an answer. A pause ensued, after which the young lady who for a moment had been evidently in deep thought, rapidly turned over the leaves of the Prayer Book to the Service of Matrimony, which having reached, she pointed to the all-important question,—"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, &c." This, however, elicited no reply from her companion, who had become stolid. He had to be nudged and even pinched before even a smile could be got from him. At length, altogether out of patience, she gave him a violent nudge, but this he appeared not to notice. At length the fair one nerved herself for the decisive moment she jobbed him with a pin, and holding before him the book, again propounded the question. Her companion somewhat roused himself, and, looking the lady full in the face, gave such a decided "No!" as completely disconcerted the husband-seeker, who, to hide her mortification, buried her face in her hands, from which it did not emerge until the "Amen" was said, and the congregation dispersed, when it was noticed that the young fellow hurried out at a tolerably rapid rate, whilst she who had tormented him stayed behind, as if to put as great a distance as possible between herself and the faithless one who had disappointed and discomfited her.

Remains of a Mastodon Found in Orange County, N. Y.

A few days since as a farmer in the town of Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., was digging in a swamp on his premises, he exhumed from the muck, about eight feet below the surface, a number of bones, from the size and formation of which it is judged they are those of a mastodon. There are two ribs, nearly five feet long, and two vertebræ six inches wide. What would give strength to the supposition that the bones are a portion of the skeleton of one of those old-time monsters, in the absence of other proof, is the fact that several discoveries of mastodon remains have been made in this county during the past thirty or forty years. In 1841 an entire skeleton was exhumed in the vicinity of Scotchtown in a marl-pit. Its tusks were over five feet in length, and with the head bones weighed nearly 600 pounds. It was found near the surface, lying at an angle of about forty-five degrees, head uppermost. Previous to this, portions of over twenty skeletons of mastodons had been found in the Wallkill Valley. One of these was the monster that for years was the wonder of visitors at Peale's Museum, in New York city. There is in a Boston museum the complete skeleton of a mastodon which was exhumed near Newburg only a few years ago. One was found in a swamp in Sussex County, N. J., fifteen years ago; a farmer taking an exposed part of it to be a stump, hooked his oxen to it and broke off the tusks, which led to its discovery. Besides the skeletons found in this valley, several have been discovered in Warren County. Attempts will be made to discover the other portions of the exhumed skeleton in Mount Hope.

Immorality in Berlin.

—A Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "For some time past the Berlin papers have been protesting, with degrees of indignation, against the public immorality of the capital, and the alarming insecurity of the streets. The constant reports of scandalous disturbances of order initiated by the more turbulent of the *demi-monde* and their 'protectors,' the daring robberies effected in broad daylight, the elaborate waylayings of strangers suspected of opulence and provincial crudity by sharpers—these and other little affairs of a like nature are to be found recorded with a faithful minuteness in the Berlin *Figaro*. And certainly, if a quarter of these reports are accurate, the state of Berlin offers abundant grounds for the charge preferred by some of the papers, that the city is fast becoming another Paris. Indeed, it is very much doubted whether in rude interruptions of order and in daring demonstrations of vice, it has not long ago shot ahead of its more graceful if more corrupt rival. The Liberal papers call on Parliament to consider the evils, and to devise special regulations for the restoration of decency and order. Yesterday's issue of the high Tory paper, the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, has a leader on the same subject. It allows the need of exceptional remedies insisted on by the Liberal press, though it taunts the latter with inconsistency in decrying the 'shamelessness and brutality of the streets, while they recommend the godlessness of the family and the schools.'"

Proposed Patriotic Subscription by the Women of France.

Le Moniteur Universel of the 23d fills several columns with details of a proposed "Patriotic subscription by the women of France, to assist in the liberation of the occupied departments." It enters into the following calculation:

Three millions of persons each giving 1,000 francs will make up the three milliards necessary for the liberation of the six departments, the population of which, amounting to nearly 1,000,000 souls, is held, body and goods, in the hands of the victor, in pledge for the payment of the ransom of France. Who of us does not feel profoundly moved by the fate of his compatriots, and does not feel himself bound to contribute speedily to redeem them from this new slavery? There are not in France three million women who can give 1,000 francs, but there is a certain number who can give more, and all, without exception of age and fortune, can give sous, which will help to make up francs, and with which we shall manifest to the world our perfect union, our wish and ability to save our country, and prove that its moral grandeur survives its misfortunes.

Then follows a list of the Paris general Committee to receive subscriptions, a considerable list of journals which have given their adhesion to the scheme, &c.

Hartford has a police force of 40 men, and the annual cost of the department is $40,000.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

The financial situation remains just the same as at the close of last week. Money continues abundant in the Eastern markets, and also in our own. In this market business at the banks is extremely dull. Every available place for the storage of grain is full; and yet it does not furnish employment for the surplus money at the command of the banks. Large amounts of grain are accumulating at the railroad stations in various parts of the country, because of the deficiency of storage facilities here. This affords considerable employment for country bank capital, and money is comparatively stringent in those quarters. As soon as navigation opens this produce will, of course, be hurried to market, and the full effect of the large crops of corn and hogs will then be felt.

Prices of gold, bonds, and securities generally remain at about the same figures as at the close of last week. The rumors of trouble with Great Britain have already interfered largely with the negotiation of American railroad bonds in Europe, and, in fact, with all large financial operations. It is intimated by some that there is a party in this county which would gladly see the rumors of war, and the fear of rupture with Great Britain, Spain, or any other country, prolonged until after the Republican nomination for President, next June, as it would make an apparent necessity for a "military Administration."

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Treasurer Spinner has recently prescribed new regulations for the redemption of mutilated currency. Like everything else emanating from that quarter, these regulations are as long as the moral law, and as precise as the housekeeping of an old maid. The rules to be observed by bankers and others who may send currency for redemption would fill over half a column of this paper, if printed in small type. They prescribe even the exact size of paper on which the letter accompanying the remittance shall be written, how many knots shall be tied in the strings, and how many times the strings shall go around the package, etc., etc., etc.

If all these prescribed rules are observed, the charges on mutilated currency, as also on the new currency returned in exchange, will be paid by the Department at Washington. From the circular dated at the Treasury Department, Jan. 2, 1872, we clip the following, which are the most important items of information:

All regulations heretofore in force, subjecting mutilated currency of the United States to discount on redemption thereof, are hereby abrogated; but no claim for refunding discount heretofore withheld will be entertained.

Defaced and mutilated fractional and legal-tender notes, each equalling or exceeding by face measurement three-fifths of its original proportions IN ONE PIECE, will, if in such a condition that their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, be redeemed at the full face value of whole notes, in new notes or currency, by the Treasurer, the several Assistant Treasurers, and designated depositaries of the United States, and all National Banks designated as depositaries, and will also be received at their full face value by all officers of the Treasury Department in payment of all currency dues to the United States.

Entire pieces, constituting half or more than half, but less than three-fifths of notes, will be redeemed for but half of the full face value of the notes, except when accompanied by an affidavit made in conformity to paragraph 1. Unredeemed fragments less than half will be retained.

Fragments of legal-tender notes and fractional currency, constituting less than half of the original proportions of the notes, will be redeemed only when accompanied by affidavit that the missing portions of the notes have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation, and the character of the affiants must be certified to be good by a magistrate or other public officer.

Fractional currency may be sent to the Treasurer for redemption at the expense of the Department by any of the express companies mentioned below, in sums of five dollars and upwards. Legal-tender notes may be sent in like manner in sums of fifty dollars and upwards. Parties remitting currency for redemption, and especially officers of the Department, are, however, requested to make their remittances as large as practicable, and when possible to remit in sums of $1,000, or even multiple thereof. Remittances of fifty dollars and upwards may be composed in part of fractional currency and in part of legal-tender notes.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¼	114¾@115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110½	110¾@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	110½	
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¼	110½@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110¾	111¼@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110½	111½@111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111½	111½@112
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111½	
10-40s	110	110½@110¾
U. S. currency 6's	113¾	114 @114¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108½	
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		110¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	110	110¼
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Gold tolerably active, closing at 110¼@110⅛. Loans were from flat to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings $44,000,000.

Governments are strong and active, and have advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

Stocks opened firm at about Saturday's prices. Shortly after the first call Union Pacific became very weak, and sold down rapidly to 33¼, and the whole market declined in sympathy. There were large sales of Harlem at 107¼. Pacific Mail, Northwestern, and Ohio sold down from ½ to 1 per cent. Late in the day the entire market rallied, and closed firm.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¼	Coups, '67	114¼
Coups, '62	110¾	Coups, '68	114¼
Coups, '64	110¾	10-40s	110¾
Coups, '65	111¼	Currency 6s	114¼
New	110¾		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	66¼	North Carolina, old	32¼
Tennessee, new	66¼	North Carolina, new	17¼
Virginia, new	57¼		

Stocks closed:

Canton	78¼	New Jersey Central	110¼
W. U. Tel	70¼	St. Paul	55¼
Quicksilver	31	St. Paul pfd	75¾
Adams Express	92¼	Wabash	78¾
W. & F.	65	Wabash pfd	86
American	63¾	Ft. Wayne	97¼
United States	63	Terre Haute	28
Pacific Mail	57¾	Terre Haute pfd	58
N. Y. C.	97	C. & A.	118
N. Y. C. scrip	92¼	C. & A. pfd	120
Erie	30¾	O. & M.	44¾
Erie pfd	60	C., C. & C.	87¼
Harlem	116	C., B. & Q.	140
Harlem pfd	116	Lake Shore	94¾
Reading	113¼	Indiana Central	38
Mich. Central	118	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	91¼	Union Pacific	33¼
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	90¾
Northwestern pfd	90¼	Central Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110¼		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,084	4,314	2,792	3,979
Wheat, bu	4,550	26,610	2,100	2,741
Corn, bu	80,495	54,710	32,516	7,759
Oats, bu	22,960	11,312	13,243	
Rye, bu	3,387	1,032	1,558	700
Barley, bu	6,980	4,010	5,875	1,210
Grass seed, lbs	144,374	56,800	136,391	78,578
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	41,370	77,945	8,280	88,370
Cured meats, lbs	158,650	70,320	3268,397	706,070
Beef, brls	92	284	25	178
Pork, brls	732	830	542	940
Lard, lbs	357,880	63,550	855,499	213,744
Tallow, lbs	28,030	27,460		40,000
Butter, lbs	33,155	39,920	20,100	10,680
Dressed hogs, No.	5,264	4,161	4,753	3,282
Live hogs, No.	7,171	8,014	6,309	1,918
Cattle, No.	499	652	1,697	656
Sheep, No.	364	981	1,649	1,030
Hides, lbs	88,900	229,703	163,890	178,032
Highwines, brls	414	352	264	550
Wool, lbs	140	8,690	13,270	28,005
Potatoes, bu	3,800	1,000	....	....
Lumber, m	644	81	381	740
Shingles, m	940	1,580	450	1,205
Lath, m	258	....	....	61
Salt, brls	1,495	....	1,608	1,255

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption, 1,764 bu wheat; 243 bu rye; 919 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 10 cars wheat; 86 cars corn; 12 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 7 cars barley. Total, 118 cars, or 49,000 bu.

The produce markets were again quiet to-day, with no remarkable change in prices, and but few features that call for especial mention. The receipts continue about the same as heretofore, and the shipments as large as is possible with the scarcity of freight room Eastward. The gorges of ice in the Mississippi are interfering with shipments to the South.

Highwines were dull, and easier. Early sales were made of 150 brls at 87½c; but after New York was reported dull there were no buyers at over 87c, and the market closed nominal at that figure.

Dressed hogs were in fair shipping demand, and averaged 5@10c ₱ 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with live. Early, $4.90 was the best bid, with $5.00 asked. Later, $4.95 was freely paid for good shipping lots; $5.00 for extra, and $5.05 for a few fancy. The market closed firm with $4.95 bid. Sales were 2,977 head.

Provisions were quiet, with little change. Mess pork was the most active. It opened firmer, in sympathy with an advance in live hogs reported from the Stock Yards, but soon eased off, as it was found that buyers were indifferent, and ranged some 5c per brl lower than on Saturday. Lard was dull, with little either wanted or offered. Meats were in good demand at Saturday's figures, but transactions were limited, as holders generally asked ⅛c advance, owing to the fact that shipments continue large; over 3,250,000 lbs have been sent out since Saturday morning. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.42½; do seller March, $12.52½; do seller April, $12.80; do seller May, $13.00@13.02½; do seller June, $13.15; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.90; do seller April, $9.05@9.10; do seller May, $9.25. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6¼@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5¾c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5¼c for shoulders; 7@7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear, and 11@12c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 365 brls mess pork, cash and seller the month, at $12.45; 500 brls do at $12.42½; 1,000 brls do seller March at $12.57½; 2,500 brls do at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.52½; 500 brls do seller April at $12.82½; 500 brls do at $12.80; 2,500 brls do at $12.77½; 500 brls do at $12.75; 1,000 brls do seller May (Saturday evening) at $13.00; 450 tcs lard at $8.80; 100 tcs do seller April at $9.07½; 500 tcs do seller May at $9.25; 20,000 lbs green hams (12 lbs av.) at 8½c; 1,000 pcs do at 7½c; 40,000 lbs do at 7c; 500 pcs do at 6½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 200 bxs do at 4½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 100 bxs Cumberlands seller March at 6¼c; 200 bxs short clear at 6¼c; 3,500 lbs bellies (salted) at 5¼c; 50 brls rumps at $9.25; 3 brls country tallow at 7¾c.

Lake freights were steady, with no transactions. On Saturday afternoon the Kate Richmond and Nashoto were chartered to take corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne at 13c and 12½c.

Flour was unchanged. It is the same old story from day to day—a light inquiry and little trading. The fact that the Mississippi River is now blocked makes Southern buyers for shipment less active than usual. Sales to-day were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.12; 750 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfine at $4.65; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,535 brls. Bran was steady at $14.50 per ton.

Wheat was very quiet, and steady at Saturday's inside prices. There was no disposition to take hold, which was rather remarkable, seeing that the situation seems to be an encouraging one. The private orders from Liverpool to-day quoted that market as strong, with a good consumptive and speculative demand. New York was also reported firmer, and there seems little doubt that the wheat now on the seaboard will be bought up for use beyond the sea, while that in the West will be used here. A demand has already sprung up for milling-wheat from interior points in Ohio and elsewhere, which have usually taken their wheat from St. Louis. The millers of the last named city are now paying $1.35 for good spring wheat, and are offering to take large quantities from Chicago if it can be laid down there at that price. A knowledge of all these facts made holders firm to-day, though there was no demand, as the buyers for shipment are understood to have received orders to hold off till they can secure freight room. The market for seller March opened at $1.25¼, improved to $1.25¾, and closed quiet at $1.25½. Seller the month sold at $1.24¾@1.24½; seller last half do at $1.24¼@1.24½; seller April at $1.27¾, and seller May at $1.30¼, all closing steady. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.14¼, and rejected do at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu hard No. 1 Spring (in storage) at $1.29; 12,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24¼; 15,400 bu do at $1.24½; 800 bu by sample at $1.31 on track. Total, 29,400 bu.

Corn was dull but steady, rather firm at about Saturday's quotations on cash lots, and a shade easier on the more deferred options, as operators begin to be afraid of a glut in the spring, when the grain commences to move. The receipts were rather larger to-day than usual, but New York was firmer. There has seldom been a day on which so little interest was exhibited in the market in corn, and the only explanation that can be adduced is that given on Saturday,—that most of the deals have been squared up, and most operators are afraid to venture on new ones. Corn is abundant, and low priced because it is so plentiful; and it is difficult to understand how it can be budged much either way. The range of the market was 40½@40¾c, cash; 40¼@40½c seller last half; 40½c seller March; 41½@41¼c seller April; 44¼@44½c seller May; 44¾@44½ seller June, and 45¼c seller July, all closing dull at inside quotations. Cash sales were reported of 47,200 bu No. 2 at 40¾c; 7,800 bu do at 40 5-16c; 20,200 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu ears at 40c; 9,000 bu shelled at 38c on track; 4,800 bu do at 37½c. Total, 89,400 bu.

Oats were again steady, but so very quiet as to be little better than nominal, at 32½@32¾c seller the month; 33½@33¾c seller March; 33¾@33½c seller April, and 34¾c seller May. Cash sales were 20,000 bu at 32½c; 1,200 bu rejected (favorite house) at 29½c; 600 bu do at 29½; 600 bu white at 35c delivered. Total, 22,400 bu.

Rye was moderate and nominally unchanged, at 70@71c for regular No. 2; 72c for strictly fresh receipts of do; 71@71½c for seller March, and 64c for rejected. Sales were limited to 800 bu by sample at 74c free on board cars, and 200 bu do at 78c on track.

Barley was rather more active on cash lots at Saturday's quotations, but dull on options, seller March being slow at 59c. No. 3 was nominal at 50c, and rejected at 40@43c. Cash sales were limited to 9,600 bu No. 2 at 59c; 5,800 bu do at 58½c, and 400 bu by sample at 55c on track. Total 15,800 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

About 19,000,000 bu of wheat has been exported from the United States (flour included), since Sept. 1, 1871, of which about 12,526,567 bu were taken for the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe. Provided there shall be a surplus of 48,000,000 bu from the crop of 1871 for export, there will remain of the present crop about 12,500,000 bu for Europe, and, if the surplus shall be 50,000,000 bu, there will be for Europe about 18,000,000. The probabilities are that the surplus from the crop of 1871 will not much, if any, exceed 40,000,000 bu, of which 19,000,000 bu, have already been disposed of by exportation.

WHEAT CROP OF UNITED KINGDOM.—Taking 28 bushels of wheat per acre as the average yield in the United Kingdom, the reports from 488 districts gave 328 districts under an average; 421 reach an average, and only 25 above an average. The reports from 487 of the wheat crop of 1870, gave 156 districts under an average; 218 reached an average, and 113 districts were above an average. The returns for 1871 speak more strongly against the crop of that year, than would be implied by the phrase under an average, and in their place the phrases, "the worst crop in many years," "never known to be so bad," "much under an average," "condition bad and unsaleable," "full one-third under an average," "and much of it stacked in bad order," with a preponderance of similar phrases alike against the yield and the quality of the crop. Mr. J. B. Lawes, a well-known and reputed authority, estimates the deficiency in the Kingdom at more than the deficiency in his experimental crop, which was 14 per cent. If the deficiency shall be 14 per cent, the yield of the 1871 crop will be 24.08 bushels per acre, which, at the average acreage of 3,922,586 acres under wheat, will give a yield of 94,455,875 bushels, or a fraction over eleven and three-quarter million quarters. The average yield for the 14 years ending with 1868, has been 13,810,013 quarters, or 110,480,104 bushels. The probable deficiency in the crop of 1871 will be about 2,000,000 quarters, or 16,000,000 bushels.

The estimated wheat crop, the foreign exports of wheat and flour to all countries and to Europe for the undermentioned years has been as follows:

	Wheat Crop. bushels.	Total Exports, Sept. to Sept. bushels.	Exported to Europe. Sept. to Sept. bushels.
1867	212,441,400	24,705,678	16,333,343
1868	224,036,600	38,939,639	24,140,110
1869	260,146,900	52,182,881	32,883,652
1870	210,000,000	51,952,471	32,615,685
Total	906,624,900	167,790,165	105,972,770
Av., 4 yrs	226,656,225	41,947,542	26,493,193

Comparative stocks of grain in the Russian Black Sea ports of Odessa, Dec. 31, for four years:

	1871. Dec. 31.	1870. Dec. 31.	1869. Dec. 31.	1868. Dec. 31.
Wheat, qrs	812,520	498,384	703,440	335,160
Corn, qrs	17,280	104,832	19,440	6,480
Oats, qrs	37,000	34,780	38,160	25,920
Barley, qrs	48,965	41,830	23,760	5,400
Rye, qrs	92,988	65,125	14,400	27,360
Peas, qrs	1,988	504	1,080	1,152
Total qrs. 8 bush each	1,009,846	746,455	800,280	601,472

The following revised statement gives the complete returns of stocks of wheat in granery at the principal ports of accumulation, in the undermentioned countries:

	1868. Dec. 31. bush.	1869. Dec. 21. bush.	1870. Dec. 21. bush.	1871. Dec. 31. bush.
U. S. & Canadas	15,314,476	18,813,267	18,518,352	16,802,044
Great Britain	7,482,281	18,410,955	12,988,786	16,809,813
German ports	839,609	1,709,634	1,010,064	1,483,822
Odessa	2,681,260	3,987,520	5,627,072	6,500,160
In transit for U. K.	8,642,400	12,216,800	13,300,000	6,108,376
Princip'l p'ts France				12,023,546
Total	34,504,037	50,479,573	49,834,755	58,952,403

The stocks in United States and Canada include flour reckoned as wheat. There are no returns at present obtainable of the stocks in France in 1868, 1869, and 1870. The comparison of the stocks of wheat in Black Sea ports, other than Odessa, are not yet obtained.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles on the 20th January, 1872, was estimated at 587,000 qrs., equal to 4,696,000 bushels. The imports of wheat during same week were 44,000 qrs., or 352,000 bushels.

The distribution of the exports of the hog product from New York from Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 6, 1872, has been to the several foreign ports as follows:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.
Liverpool	9,220	16,726,281	33,376,432
London	6,464	321,670	1,237,070
Glasgow	1,611	2,404,127	5,691,062
Bristol	47	126,993	1,113,233
Rotterdam		2,054,098	
Hamburg	9	6,016,558	2,139,794
Antwerp		6,069,844	9,348,485
Bremen	1,379	6,109,592	2,605,030
Stettin		1,449,406	13,913
Havre	34	5,229,942	4,054,187
Marseilles	285	2,209,393	1,632,581
Copenhagen		95,470	
West Indies	19,739	4,783,569	2,508,803
B. N. Colonies	5,434	11,450	18,453
South America	3,095	2,512,549	191,434
Other ports	717	63,410	41,283
Total, 1871-2	43,027	57,078,289	64,753,747
Total, 1870-71	35,571	23,725,845	20,879,862
Total, 1869-70	20,451	7,260,448	11,589,853

The exports of provisions from all United States ports to all foreign countries:

	1868. 12 mos. ended Dec. 31.	1869. 12 mos. ended Dec. 31.	1870. 12 mos. ended Dec. 31.	1871. 9 mos. ended Sept. 30.
Pork, lbs	27,250,976	24,121,661	29,256,213	36,364,361
Beef, lbs	21,560,921	29,453,604	29,533,218	31,537,542
Lard, lbs	61,662,444	52,379,552	24,845,396	93,111,340
Bacon & hams	56,124,144	35,037,748	40,191,907	77,487,771
Butter, lbs	1,285,299	1,534,444	2,079,101	6,225,109
Cheese, lbs	42,084,884	51,930,337	59,113,090	59,084,779
Tallow, lbs	17,334,417	32,915,355	26,814,237	37,897,993

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals and in transit by rail Feb. 3, 1872:

In Store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	3,157,903	664,859	2,496,666	297,293
Albany	16,700	31,000	188,000	87,000
Buffalo	669,180	450,880	403,779	155,937
*Chicago	1,556,461	5,602,022	1,166,573	568,437
Milwaukee	1,655,479	318,336	197,173	83,912
Duluth	18,900			
Toledo	466,910	536,652	289,951	37,545
Detroit	164,405	37,751	157,583	26,435
†Oswego	500,000	200,000	175,000	30,000
St. Louis	413,612	226,818	238,875	20,835
Boston	11,109	337,457	203,356	40,317
Toronto	121,827	3,274	69,833	51,089
Montreal	221,321	177,500	19,526	11,300
†Philadelphia	200,000	180,000	277,000	50,000
†Baltimore	150,000	275,000	80,000	15,000
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,118,208	1033,212	623,075	499,054
Rail shipments for week	41,294	455,158	106,583	114,736
Total	10684,001	10540,869	6601,077	2088,394
" Jan. 27, '72	10950,083	10473,150	6601,998	2115,829
" Jan. 20, '72	10966,172	9115,248	6650,776	2105,582
" Jan. 13, '72	10855,776	8925,220	6639,257	2025,723
" Jan. 6, '72	10944,473	8330,027	6498,227	2064,334
" Dec. 30, '71	10801,463	7617,461	6217,291	2426,884
" Feb. 4, '71	10541,552	3776,487	3089,725	2264,732

*Estimated in store and in vessels. †Estimated.

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 3, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	384,141	379,270	433,896	475,099
Wheat, bu	1,411,142	2,508,579	2,045,159	2,456,477
Corn, bu	6,001,327	3,752,504	1,361,587	3,081,[illegible]
Oats, bu	1,389,367	718,386	946,839	953,613
Barley, bu	456,082	191,755	210,419	143,189
Rye, bu	178,876	97,261	72,539	178,995
Total, bu	9,436,804	6,760,427	4,588,303	6,803,638

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet and steady at $1.25¼; and corn little better than nominal at 40½c, both seller March.

Chicago Daily Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

BUTTER—A fair amount of business was doing on local account, but aside from this there was only a limited movement. Prices were without change. Choice grades are in light supply, and are firmly held at the quoted prices, but common and medium descriptions are weak and unsettled. The following are the ruling rates: Choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—In all standard seamless bags we note a further advance of ½c, and the market is firm and buoyant at the improvement. Trade is fair and steadily improving, and the tendency of prices is still upward. Burlaps and gunnies remain steady at about former rates. We revise our list as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 32½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 15½@16c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—An active demand was reported, and the market was firm at full prices. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Were firmer. The demand continues good, and, as the receipts have been light for several days past, prime lots now command 15@20c advance per bu. We quote: $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.80@2.00 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.12½@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@170.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $2.00@2.10 for iron bound, and $2.20@2.30 for hickory-bound; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—The market was dull at unchanged prices. The following are the current rates: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Only a light business was doing at the yards to-day, and prices underwent no perceptible change, ruling steady as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in steady, fair request at $7.00@8.00 per brl.

EGGS—Met with an active demand, and, although the receipts were liberal, prices were firm, sales being effected at 20@22c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade was only fair, and prices were without quotable change, ruling comparatively steady as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 30@35c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9½@10½c.

FISH—Quite an active movement was witnessed to-day, and the market was firm and buoyant. The stocks are not large, and, as there is every probability that the demand will continue active, dealers are not particularly anxious to increase sales at the current rates, the tendency being rather upward. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1, bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—There was more activity in the demand, without improvement in prices, there being free sellers at the annexed quotations: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Business opens reasonably active this week, and the prevalent feeling seems firmer, though there is no perceptible appreciation in values. The stocks are fair, both of staple and fancy goods, and all orders are being promptly filled. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12½@12½c; XC do, 12@12½c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10¾@11¼c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9¾@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The local demand is light, and as the scarcity of cars checks the outward movement, stocks are steadily accumulating, and prices are again "off." We note a decline of 50c per ton in the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.50@14.00; do loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new deserving special mention was developed in connection with this market. The demand was not urgent, but the light receipts serve to stimulate holders, and there were no sellers at any concession from the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Sheet iron is firm, and a shade higher, but, with this exception, there was no visible change in the market. We quote:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-4 @ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 8 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 5-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2 c
German plow steel	9 @12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Dealers are exceedingly firm in their views, notwithstanding the somewhat limited character of the demand, as the general tendency of prices is upward. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 32@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Continues steady, but with a slightly firmer feeling on the part of holders, as it is now understood that stocks are light at most of the principal points in the country. We continue to quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	28.00
Common flooring, dressed first	@36.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sells at 15c for Western cake, and at 16c for Eastern tub.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Remain firm. The following are the ruling prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—The demand continues active, and prices are very firm at $5.00 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—With the exception of a further advance in turpentine of 3c per gallon prices were without quotable change. The general market is firm at the following range: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 90@92c.

POTATOES—Were steady at about Saturday's prices, sales making at 80@90c for common, and at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice peachblows, from store.

POULTRY—Was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@3.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 10@12½c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet, but steady at $3.00@3.30 for common to prime. Clover was dull and again easier at $5.90@6.15, the outside for prime.

TEAS—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more. We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.60.

TOBACCO—Was quoted firm, under a good demand, at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—The following prices were being realized: Beach, $12.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains firm at former rates. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 5@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

CATTLE—Received, 1,500. There was comparatively little doing in this branch of the live stock trade, shippers being kept out of the market by the scarcity of cars. Local butchers bought a few hundred head, and a few car-loads were taken by feeders, but a considerable portion of the supply was not disposed of. Eastern buyers took all that they could find transportation for at full last week's prices, or at $4.50@4.75 for common to medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to nearly choice. Values remain without important change.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.40@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 850@1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs	3.00@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@2.75

HOGS—Received, 4,000. The demand for hogs was active, both on local and on Eastern account, and, under light receipts, the market was firm at something of an advance on the closing prices of last week, sales making at $4.15@4.25 for common; $4.30@4.45 for medium; and at $4.50@4.75 for good to extra. All sold, and the market closed firm. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
118	242	$4.40	54	220	$4.00	65	229	$4.20
84	189	4.70	54	224	4.45	61	235	4.21
59	241	4.30	67	211	4.35	120	260	4.38
63	232	4.30	51	199	4.25	59	209	4.25
149	209	4.00	31	279	4.20	61	193	4.20
54	272	4.50	54	224	4.35	117	236	4.20
61	254	4.35	53	173	4.20	62	195	4.35
54	221	4.35	53	278	4.20	70	275	4.10
53	250	4.30	53	258	4.20	56	233	4.20
49	226	4.30	100	237	4.30	58	213	4.30
48	205	4.30	55	208	4.20	59	256	4.35
65	228	4.20	52	219	4.25	55	200	4.20
68	224	4.30	54	259	4.35	55	181	4.20
57	260	4.30	56	313	4.50	54	287	4.50
110	262	4.75	58	225	4.50	202	261	4.65
54	279	4.25	53	210	4.25	55	222	4.40
63	235	4.35	47	213	4.20	50	246	4.40

SHEEP—Were in good demand, and prices were steady and unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring do, 11s 8d; No. 2 spring, 11s 1d; white, 12s 5d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 49s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—1:30 p. m.—Corn, 29s 9d. Pork, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—5:00 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 12—5:30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞; securities, flat. Bonds, '62, 91⅞; '65, 91⅞; '67, 91⅞; 10-40s, 90. Tallow, 38s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—Bonds, '62, 95¼.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Rentes, 56f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—Eve.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11¼@11½d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay since last report, 22,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 9d. Pork, 59s. Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 44s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Trade is increasing, and the market gathering strength. The following goods advanced ½c per yard to-day: Indian Orchard W fine brown cottons are up to 11¼c; do B B do, 12½c; do C do, 13½c; do A do, 14½c; do double weight, 3.15 yards to the pound, 15c; Pepperell N, 11½c; do O, 12½c; do R, 13½c; do E 40-inch, 14½c; Conestogo W brown sheetings, 36 inch, 14c; do X A do, 37 inch, 15c; do S 31 inch do, 13½c; do 30 inch do, 12½c; do, 28 inch do, 11½c. Printed calicoes in improved request, at 11½c for Pacific Mills, and other leading makers. Printed delaines have become unpopular, and the mills have turned their attention to the making of alpacas, poplins, and worsted mixtures instead. Pacific Mills percoles, 22½c. Their organdies command 16½c, and lawns at 15c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Total beeves, 7,530, with 4,100 received to-day—1,100 cars at Communipaw, 110 cars at One-Hundredth street, and 30 cars at Weehawken. The market was strong at the opening, but yielded a trifle to close out. No change prime beeves; ½c decline in the final sales of thin. Best, 13c; good, 12c; common, 10½@11c; poor, 9@10c; average strong at 11½c. All sold. Very few Texans in the market; sold at 9½@10½c for poor thin dry cows; 3 cars, av. 625 lbs, Illinois steers, 11c; 6 cars fat, av. 775 lbs, 12c; 6 cars choice, av. 875 lbs, 12½@13c; lot of bulls, av. 800 lbs, 8½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,600 for the week, and 9,700 to-day. Prime stock quick at full rates, or 8½@9c; medium in fair demand at 7½c; thin, slow, not all sold, and ½c lower at the close, or 6½@7½c. 1 car State, av 84 lbs, sold at 7c; 1 car Ohio, av 78 lbs, at 7½c; 2 cars Illinois, av 95 lbs, at 8c; 1 car, av 104 lbs, at 8¾c; 1 car extra State, av 111 lbs, at 9¼c.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,800 for the week, and 13,000 live, with 18 cars Western dressed to-day. Had 7,000 dressed hogs for the week. Market dull for live at 5¼c; none selling; city dressed active at the decline, or 6¼@6½c; Western dressed, 5¾c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Beeves—Improved demand this week; sales 1,850 choice extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 9@9½c; extra, 7¾@8c; fair to good, 6¼@7c; common, 5@6c.

Sheep—Fair demand; sales 12,000 at 6@8½c.

Hogs—Undressed, sales 3,000 at $7.25@7.75.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.24. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 71c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 58½c.

HOGS—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—COTTON—Light demand; middling uplands, 23¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer. Receipts, 2,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 90@6.30; common to good extra, $6 60@6.80; good to choice, $6.80@7 40; white wheat Western extra, $7 30@7.60; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.35; extra St. Louis, $6 80@9 50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal more active; Western, $3 45@3 55 delivered. Wheat quiet and steady. Receipts, 480 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1 60; winter red Western, $1.65; extra choice white Genesee, $1.80. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy. Receipts, 70,000 bu; new Western mixed, 73@73½c; yellow Western, 74@74½c. Oats dull. Receipts, 12,000 bu. Western and Ohio, 52½@56c.

EGGS—Steady at 27@29c.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9¼@9½c; Cuba, 9¾@10c. Molasses unchanged. Rice, 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 81@81½c.

Stock of grain in warehouses:

	Bu.
Wheat	134,000
Corn	264,000
Oats	1,032,000
Rye	35,000
Barley	250,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $14.12@14.37; old, $13.37@13.50; prime, $12.25; now prime mess, $14.00. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams dull; 23@26c. Dressed hogs 5¾@5¾c. Cut meats dull; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Middles firm; long clear, 7¼c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 9@29c.

CHEESE—Firm; 14@17c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92½@93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Market for flour and wheat dull. Corn, sales of 12,000 bu No. 2 Western at 59c in City Elevator.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin, $7 00@7.37; Ohio and Indiana, $7.25@7.75. Wheat quiet and firm; State red, $1 60; amber, $1.65. Rye, 92c. Corn steady; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 70c. Oats in good demand; white, 55@56c; mixed, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 85c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red Western, $1.63@1.65. Corn firm; mixed Western, 69c. Oats steady at 53@54c. Rye quiet, $1.03@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $14.50. Bulk shoulders, 5¼@5½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾c. Bacon unchanged. Hams, 12@14c. Lard 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong but inactive; No. 1 red winter held at $1.55; No. 2, $1.49. Corn lower and in fair request at 53c. Oats dull and a shade lower, offered freely at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—TOBACCO—Very active and firm for all grades.

COTTON—Steady; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active; extra family, $6.75. Wheat firm; $1 55@1.70 for red and white. Corn firm; shelled, sacked, 60c. Oats active; prime, 50@52c sacked. Rye firm at 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in light demand; held at $13.75. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c, packed. Bulk meats ½c less than bacon; market active and strong. Lard steady; 9½@10½c. Hams steady; sugar-cured, 13½c; plain, 11½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady; 87c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $7.20@7.35. Wheat scarce, firm, and higher; red, $1.57@1.59. Corn in good demand; 47c. Rye scarce and firm; 92@94c. Oats steady; 43@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—Firm; 20c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; asking $13.25, but sales at $13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam, 9c; kettle, 9½c, but these rates are ½c above views of buyers. Bulk meats quiet, but held firmly; 5c, 6½c, and 6½c asked, cash, but sales 200,000 lbs clear rib at 6¼c, buyer February and seller March. Bacon quiet, but held firmly; asking 6½c, 7½c, and 7½c; sales of clear at 7½c. The prospect of opening of navigation makes a better demand.

HOGS—Firm; $4.40@4.90; receipts, 1,400.

WHISKEY—Steady; 87c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, treble and higher grades in request; double and lower grades plenty and dull; superfine, $7.00; double, $7.62½; treble, $8.00@8.25; choice, $10.50@11.50. Corn dull; mixed, 80c. Oats dull at 62@65c. Bran, none here.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $32.00; choice, $34.00@35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce; mess held at $16.25. Bacon scarce, at 7@9@10c. Sugar-cured hams at 12½@13c. Lard scarce, firmer; tierce, 9½@10½c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Supply light; inferior, 6@7½c; common, 7½@8c; fair to fully fair, 8½@9½c; prime to strictly prime, 9½@10c. Molasses are in good demand and firmer; inferior, 30@35c; common, 35@40c; centrifugal, 35@50c; fair, 45c; prime, 48@50c; strictly prime, 51c. Coffee firm at 18@22½c.

WHISKEY—92½c@$1.02½.

Legal holiday; banks closed.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—high prices asked, weak business and small sales; XX, $6.75; XXX, $7.15@7.25. Wheat better; No. 2 Chicago, $1.34; No. 3 fall, $1.63; No. 2 red winter easier at $1.68@1.70. Corn steady; No. 2, 41½@42c. Oats slow; No. 1, 38c. Barley steady at 70@75c. Rye easier at 77@79c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand only for future at $13.12½ for buyer first half of March; $13.25 for buyer March. Dry salt meat quiet; shoulders and clear-rib at Peoria the first of April at 4½@6½c. Bacon jobbing lots; packed shoulders, at 6@6½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear 7½c. Lard, nothing doing.

HOGS—Better at $4.00@4.50; bulk of sales at $4.20@4.35.

CATTLE—Good inquiry at 3½@5½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and corn dull and unchanged. Oats; No. 1, 43c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.15@5.20.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislature of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore upon each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	12.50
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$6.00
Five copies, one year	27.00
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., March 6, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, with the following-named articles:

New Bacon, clear sides, winter-cured, in new gunnies.

XXX Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each.

Beans, Rice, and Salt, in barrels well coopered, and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Green Rio Coffee, in original sacks and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Brown sugar, equal to Steward's "C," in barrels and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Vinegar, of 30 and 65 grains strength, in barrels and half-barrels, full iron-hooped and heavy.

Adamantine Candles and Extra Family Soap, in boxes well strapped with iron or hickory.

Choice Family Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each, and in barrels, full head lined.

Bidders will state what quantity of each article bid for they will furnish, and when they will deliver the same, as well as the kind of packages.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles except bacon.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to this office, as well as by the Purchasing Commissaries in St. Louis and Chicago.

M. R. MORGAN,
Major and C. S., C. C. S. Dep't. of Missouri.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*9:20 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	‡8:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*9:20 p m
Night Express	‡8:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*9:20 p m
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Fast Line	9:00 p m	7:00 p m
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1872.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK.

The Congress of the United States, upon the special recommendation of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury, supported by the official reports of the Treasury Architect and other officers, passed a law authorizing and directing the Secretary, in order to rebuild the Government buildings in proportions suitable to the business of this city, to purchase the rest of the block now partially occupied by the Post Office. Congress was aware that this block was in the centre of the city. It was so known personally to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Government Architect. They knew it was probably the block in Chicago which, independent of any proximity to the public buildings, would command the highest price. Congress, therefore, placed no limit on the sum to be paid therefor, except that the valuation should be a fair and reasonable one.

The Commissioners have made their award. No one questions that they have made a valuation which is both fair and reasonable, and much less than the property could be purchased for by private individuals. Upon this point there is no room for controversy. The fair and reasonable price having been ascertained, it is assumed by those whose wish is father to the thought, that the Government will refuse to complete the purchase on the ground that the price is excessive,—not excessive as to the value of the block, but excessive in amount. That is to say, that the Government will not pay $1,666,000 for that block, because some other block is offered for $1,200,000, or $1,400,000. The fact that another block can be had for less money in no way affects the question of the fair value of this block. The law requires that this block shall be purchased if it can be had at a fair valuation. The block was to be purchased, not if it could be had for the same amount or for less money than asked for some other block, but if that block could be had at its real, true, fair, and reasonable valuation.

The law has been complied with in a most unexceptionable manner. A jury of three able and fair-minded men have fixed the values of each portion of the block. Upon what grounds, therefore, can the Secretary be asked to refuse the award, and to go elsewhere to select a site? The sole question upon which the Secretary could decide whether he will purchase this block or not, is, whether the valuation is fair and reasonable? Is the price fixed the real value of the property? Is it offered to the Government for as small a sum as it can be purchased for by private individuals? The answer to these questions being undeniable, can the Secretary go beyond the law, and make a purchase of some other site. If the amount of money to be paid is to govern in this matter in place of the law, then, if the Secretary advertise for blocks to be covered by Government buildings, he can get them at any price, even as low as $150,000.

The statement from Washington, that the Secretary has directed the purchase of the Bigelow block for $1,250,000, is questionable, because that purchase can only be justified upon the ground that the price demanded for the Custom House site was unreasonable. But, all things considered, the price said to have been agreed upon for the Bigelow block is far in excess, values alone considered, of the sum determined by the Commissioners as the value of the old block. If the Secretary of the Treasury, before completing this alleged purchase, will have a Commissioner appointed, and subject the valuation to the tests applied to that of the old block, the relative value of the old block will be fairly established. The reported decision by the Secretary may be correct; but, if so, the speed with which it was reached is remarkable. The award of the Commissioners was not completed until noon on Monday, and, in an hour later, the purchase of the Bigelow block was announced. If this action has taken place, then we think an error has been made. It produces one of those abrupt changes in the business locations of the city which the public interest demanded should not be forced. That some changes would take place in the natural distribution of business was inevitable, but such changes would have unsettled no interests and disturbed no previous investments. The Government now has interposed to accomplish that which has, from the first, been regarded by all as what should not be done.

THE ABUSES AT THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the State Legislature to investigate the discipline, management, and financial condition of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, have at last submitted their report, and the report more than confirms the popular rumors of the abuses which have been in circulation so long. In regard to the management of the Penitentiary, the Committee recite the causes which led to the failure of the lease system, and its abandonment by the State in 1867. The workings of the State-control plan have, however, not been much more satisfactory. Under the operation of employing the convict labor on State account, the administration of the affairs of the prison during a period of less than five years since the approval of the act of 28th of June, 1867, has been at an actual loss to the State of $544,699.22, and at an average annual cost of $122,328.08, a large amount of which—$656,000—has been in the form of direct appropriation by drafts upon the Treasury, leaving at least $170,000 of additional appropriation to pay off present indebtedness. Inasmuch as this system of management leaves a balance of $311,827.41 greater loss in the time than it would have been under the former lease system, there is ample reason that the Committee should recommend the abolition of the office of Penitentiary Commissioners, and the prescribing of proper rules and regulations for exclusive management by a Warden. The financial abuses of the State control system, however, are not the only ones. The government of the institution has been characterized by constant intestinal strife, which has naturally tended to bring the government into contempt, and to prejudice the interests of the State. The Committee briefly recite the salient events which have occurred in the management since 1867, which we may state in a few words. The Commissioners first appointed under the law of 1867 were Logan, Reid, and Shuman, neither of whom had ever had any experience in or about prisons; which may be complimentary to these gentlemen morally, if not officially. They appointed General Dornblazer Warden, who, in turn, appointed Gilbert Simonds Deputy. A misunderstanding shortly arose, and Simonds resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Arnold, who had never had any experience in prison management. Reid, in the meantime, resided near the prison, and, virtually, had control of matters for about a year, during which time discipline grew worse and worse. A misunderstanding sprung up between Reid and Dornblazer, which eventually led to the latter's resignation. A new Warden had to be appointed, whereupon Shuman and Logan formed a ring and succeeded in making Perkins Warden. Perkins' path, however, was not all roses. He found the house divided against itself. All kinds of embarrassments arose, and Perkins had to resign. Shuman, in the meantime, had resigned, and Elmer Washburne was appointed in his stead. Caspar Butz had been elected in the place of Logan, whose term had expired. Washburne resigned about a year ago and was appointed Warden, and his vacancy was filled by Richard Rowett. With an entirely new Board it might have been reasonably expected that harmony would now ensue; but again the Committee say "that they have seen and heard enough to satisfy them that there is trouble brewing ahead." To nip this trouble in the bud, the Committee recommend the General Assembly to nip off not only the trouble, but the bud itself which causes so much trouble.

In regard to the discipline of the Penitentiary, the Committee say that, while it has been very lax in the past, at present it is all that could be desired; but, in connection with this branch of their investigation, they make several recommendations,—among them a more careful use of the pardoning power; the discontinuance of the indiscriminate congregating of convicts; a larger supply of interesting books, and opportunities for giving them out at stated intervals; and increased opportunities for instructing the convicts.

The financial condition of the Penitentiary has been expressed in general terms in the paragraph above, referring to the administration of its affairs. Some of the details, however, are interesting. The Committee found that it was utterly impossible to balance the books for the first eighteen months, or arrive at any intelligible conclusion from them. They then took the cash-book and examined receipts, item by item, but were unable to account for the losses in that manner. They finally went through the examination of receipts and expenditures as a whole, and came to some very astonishing results. The cash-book for August, 1867, fails to show an expenditure of $1,386.14, paid by Reid, Commissioner, to A. B. Sharp for subsistence; and there are also several other discrepancies of small amounts, appearing during several months in 1867 and 1868. During the month of July, 1867, the books do not show what business was done. They further report that there were $177,275.69 of expenditures for which they find no vouchers in the files of the office of the Commissioners or Warden, and $10,388.16 where the vouchers were in the nature of memoranda, merely signed by the Clerk or some employe, that the amount was paid to the person entitled to the same. Several pages are devoted to the details of these losses, which sum up as follows:

From July 1, 1867, to Dec. 1, 1868	$177,386.22
From Dec. 1, 1868, to Dec. 1, 1869	180,019.95
From Dec. 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1870	155,411.73
From Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871	33,265.90
Total loss in 4 5-12 years	$547,083.80

In addition to the above cheerful statement, the Committee report that the claims, and parts of claims, contracted since Aug. 8, 1870, amount to $89,092.62, and that, under the Constitution, no appropriation can be made to pay these claims until it is first determined that they were contracted by authority of law. As the Committee are unable to arrive at this conclusion, owing to the loose manner in which the books have been kept, this branch of their report is eloquent in promise of future litigations against the State.

The report clearly shows that the management of the Penitentiary has been marked, not only by inexperience, but by a masterly incompetency; that there has been no stability in the plans of this management, and no harmony in their operations; that the accounts have not only been kept in the most careless manner, but that purchases have been made in a manner not authorized by law; and that the Commissioners have so doctored their reports as to conceal the real condition of the Penitentiary. The Committee, however, simply present facts, supported by testimony, and, beyond the recommendation of the abolition of the office of Penitentiary Commissioners, submit no remedy for these evils, leaving that to be applied by the General Assembly. That remedy is a simple one. Remove the Penitentiary management from political influence, and make experience and competency the tests of appointment. There is no reason why the Penitentiary of this State should not be self-sustaining, as well as the Penitentiaries of other States, and equally no reason why its management should not be efficient. As it has been managed, it is a disgrace to the State.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The recent announcement from Halifax, that a secret treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and the Canadian Dominion, providing for cutting Canada loose from the mother country in the event of trouble between England and the United States, may not have been authentic. But it expresses an intention which has been frequently the subject of discussion among British statesmen, as well as in the English reviews and daily press. At about the period of the formation of the Dominion, these utterances by the English press were so pointed as to give immediate alarm to the Canadians, who conceived that they were about to be thrown upon their own resources before they were prepared to stand alone. Should the separation of Canada from England occur after war was threatened, as a mere means of foiling the United States, in anticipating military operations, the act would stand before the world as a military *ruse*, or fraud, of very much the same character as the act of a bankrupt who secretly disposes of his property to prevent its seizure by the Sheriff on process already issued or impending. Instead of such an act being a protection to the property concerned, it only marks it as more clearly the debtor's, and, therefore, liable to seizure. If Great Britain designs such a separation of Canada as will protect the latter from seizure during war by the United States, the separation must be fully consummated before the war is threatened. Such a measure, carried out in good faith during peace, would be clearly wise for both countries, and is, on that account, very likely to occur at any moment. One by one, English regiments and British influence have been withdrawn from Canada, until now England has scarcely a soldier left in the Dominion, and none whatever outside of Halifax. Great Britain exercises so little influence over Canadian legislation that her products enjoy no favors in Canadian markets over those of other nations, and not a dollar of tribute, direct or indirect, passes from Canada to the mother country.

In view of the probable early severance of all political connection between England and Canada, it becomes the American press and people to assume a proper position toward our new national neighbor. There is a small minority of the American people who would not be content to see any independent powers formed on the American Continent unless they had the physical strength to defend themselves against the United States. But this filibustering proclivity expresses the feeling of but a small portion of our people. It is a more barbarous doctrine than has prevailed for many centuries in Europe, for there the principle of "balance of power" has secured the independence of the feebler States. Canada has more of the elements essential to the maintenance of her own independence than Mexico, Cuba, or even any of the South American Republics. She has a population larger than the United States contained when they entered upon the list of nations. She has statesmen trained to the independent conduct of all her affairs, external as well as internal. She has enjoyed all the practical blessings and burdens of independence for half a century. She has a united national or Canadian feeling, which would shrink from alliance with the United States as subjugation. She has long had her own revenue and economic policies, her own judiciary, her own public works, public lands, educational system, Indian policy, commerce, navigation, and manufactures. She understands all the questions bearing on her own local interests better than any of her neighbors could understand them for her. She has a very small debt,—none, in fact, but what her public works have cost her,—and her rate of taxation *per capita* is only about one-fifth as much as our own national and local rates amount to. She has, therefore, a strong financial interest in being independent of us and in steering clear of our burdens. Looking at these facts fairly, it is our duty to encourage the feeling on the part of Canada that, on this Continent as well as in Europe, the rights of the lesser nations are as sacred as those of the stronger. The pretended sympathy with liberty which encourages guerrilla ravages in Cuba in the name of revolution, but holds the sword over the peaceful revolution by which Canada would become an independent American Republic, is more than absurd. It is doubly brutal in encouraging slaughter where it can accomplish no freedom, and in discouraging republicanism where it can be had without slaughter.

Canada is essentially a Republic. She will not, like France, lean upon the life of a despot, and vibrate between aristocracy and riot. She will not, like Mexico, make Republicanism synonymous with highway-robbery. Her career as a virtual Republic will do honor to a name which has been too often disgraced.

Nor will our interests suffer by pursuing the path of honor. It is pretty evident, in all parts of our country, that it is already as large as we can govern well or wisely. Human capacity does not expand with the area and numbers it is called upon to govern. As our country grows unwieldy, the crimes, blunders, and incapacities of our statesmen become more apparent. The argument against assuming new burdens is overwhelming. All we need of Canada is reciprocity in trade, and freedom of transit for our ships and goods through her territory. This granted, her forests will build our cities, and her farmers will feed our manufacturers. Each will be enriched by the other, and, if any unity of government shall ever result, it will be after years of mutual confidence and peace have given rise to a more perfect unity of national sentiment and interest.

THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FISHERMEN.

General Butler has a bill before Congress for the relief of the New England fishermen. General Banks has a bill for the relief of the same interest. General Wilson has also a bill to relieve them. Secretary Boutwell reinforces these Generals by a proposition to pay for building their fishing vessels out of the National Treasury. The Treaty of Washington secures to the New England fishermen the privilege of fishing in British waters, of landing and curing their fish on British soil, with the privilege of purchasing all they need in the way of salt and tackle in the British Provinces. These several bills propose to give them additional relief and additional bounties denied to their fellow-citizens generally. But how is it with the American fishermen of the Great Lakes? Under that treaty they cannot fish in any purely British waters, they cannot land or cure their fish on British soil, nor purchase salt and tackle free of duty. The lake fisheries are growing annually. The whitefish and trout are rapidly superseding the mackerel. In ten years more the lake fisheries will compete in production, in the capital and the number of men employed, with the New England fisheries in their best days. But how does this treaty leave them? It will admit British fish free of duty, to be sold in all the lake ports, and all over the United States. But, unlike the case of the New England fishermen, the American fishermen on the lakes have no corresponding benefits. The treaty, in the absence of legislation by Congress, drives every American fisherman from the lakes. Our people are to be taxed out of existence. We have heretofore given the details of this taxation. An American fisherman has an outfit of nets which costs him $650; owing to the fact that the material of this outfit is not taxed, the Canadian fishermen get their outfits at $350. The annual cost of repair is 50 per cent, costing the American $325, and the Canadian $175. The price of salt in Goderich, Canada, is 75 to 87c. per barrel; while at Mackinac the American fishermen have to pay $2.75 per barrel. The Canadian has the advantage of salt for two-thirds less, outfit for one-half less, and all kinds of provisions, barrels, &c., in the same proportion. Now comes the Treaty of Washington and admits the British ocean-caught herring, mackerel, and other fish, caught and packed for less than one-half the cost of the American fish, and actually selling at Mackinac for one-third less than the American lake fish can be sold for at that point!

Our Western and lake fishermen do not ask any bounties. They do not want any money from the Treasury to enable them to build their boats, or buy their nets and tackle, or their provisions, or their salt. All they ask the parental Government is to let them land on the Canadian shore to buy their nets, or the twine with which to make them, and their barrels, and their salt; or, what is still better, that all taxes be taken off each of these articles, and they be allowed thus to compete on equal terms with the British fishermen.

It may be a small thing, but it is nevertheless an important one, to add that each of these American fishing-boats carries, or would like to carry, while fishing, a small flag, the Stars and Stripes, to distinguish them from the British boats with which they may have occasion to fish in company; and they respectfully appeal to General Banks and General Wilson, and, these failing to respond, to General Butler, to have the enormous tax on bunting removed, that the carrying of the American flag may be encouraged, and the display of beautiful emblems may have a moral effect upon those British subjects who reside along our lake border. They earnestly appeal to these gentlemen of the military profession that, in addition to free salt, free twine, and free provisions, they may also have a free flag.

THE ENGLISH WORKMEN.

The official reports of the Trades-Unions of England were lately presented to the Workingmen's Congress, held at Nottingham. Some curious facts may be gleaned from these statistics. They seem to have been published as an evidence of the success of the "lock-out" theory; a better illustration of its folly could scarcely be found. The corner-stone of the whole Trades-Union system is the support in idleness of the men who, whether by their own or their employers' fault, are at any time out of employment. In the four years from 1868 to 1871, the Societies of Engineers and Iron-Founders spent $1,610,000 in direct wages for idleness. They thus expended over a million and a half of dollars in determined efforts to decide disagreements between master and men, not by arbitration, but by the relative length of purse. The history of every "lock-out" is a record of increased ill-feeling between capital and labor. The necessity which doubtless sometimes exists for them is to be deplored, and the spirit which needlessly urges men into them is the clearest proof of the wisdom of the would-be liberators of labor. From 1857 to 1871, the two Trades-Unions already mentioned raised a fund of $3,000,000 for the legitimate pursuits of charity, and, in addition, levied and spent $3,283,000 in maintaining men on strike. These figures teach two lessons: the power and advantage of association, and the ineffable folly of the system of paying men as much to be idle as to work. This sum of $3,283,000, of which $1,610,000 were expended within the last four years, would have put on a firm footing a dozen co-operative institutions, which would employ the surplus labor of the associations for all time to come. As it is, what have they to show for the work of fourteen years? Their members are still toiling on under the old regulations and with the old discontent. The good that has been done is temporary. A few lives have been saved, a few dead bodies buried, a few widows and orphans succored, a great many meetings held, where glib-tongued demagogues have prated crude theories of political economy, and six and a quarter millions of dollars have been spent. That the condition of the average English workingman has not improved within these fourteen years, it would be idle to deny. That it has improved in an equal ratio with the prosperity of other classes, or of the nation as a whole, it would be idle to assert. We look in vain for a definite aim, sought by definite measures; for a grand movement headed by grand men. We see only meetings of disorderly men, cheering inanely for "the social revolution," answering attempted argument with curses and blows, slinking away at last to the low dens, misnamed homes, where their fathers dwelt before them, and their sons will dwell after them, unless calm, moderate action takes the place of frenzied, insane speech, and wisdom usurps the leadership which folly now holds so securely. British workingmen will never be free until they learn that legislation is no panacea for the ills the body politic is heir to. Whether King Albert Edward or President Odger rules Great Britain, no amount of law-making, in itself, can permanently change the relations between capital and labor. The laws of supply and demand take precedence of the laws of Great Britain. Education, self-restraint, and well managed co-operation are the needs of the workingman. Give him these, and he will not need the favoritism of partial laws; deny him these, and all the favoritism in the world cannot do him lasting good.

If a writer in the English periodical, *Nature*, is correct in his views, the open Polar Sea, unless discovered soon, will exist no more. Land is said to be rising everywhere between the Pole and the 57th parallel, and the greatest movement is at the Pole itself. Some interesting facts are quoted in support of this theory. Pliny says that Scandinavia is an archipelago, and speaks of bold seamen who had circumnavigated the group of islands. Ptolemy confirms him. Celsius said, in the seventeenth century, that Norway was rising at the rate of forty inches a year. Sir Charles Lyell endorses the theory. The water-level in the Gulf of Bothnia falls one foot every fifteen years. Near Gefle there are low pastures where old men remember seeing boats afloat. Near Stockholm, 70 feet above the sea, the remains of shell-fish identical with the present coast species are found. At Soduleige, 90 feet above high water, there is a bed of sand which contains some wrecked boats and an old anchor. In the interior of Spitzbergen skeletons of whales have been unearthed 40 feet above sea-level. The fishermen say that the land has risen so much that the shallowness of the water has driven away the right whale, which, once abundant, is now rarely seen. On the Pacific, the shores around Behring's Straits are low and flat; but, a mile or two back, there are ranges of bluffs, parallel with the coast, and containing innumerable shells of littoral species. If the theory is true, it offers us a curious case of compensation. While the ocean is washing away Great Britain, and France, and Holland, and New England, way to the North the continents are encroaching on the sea. The only pity is, that the process cannot be reversed, and Neptune enriched at the expense of the frozen North, and to the gain of the more habitable South.

While the farce of contesting elections, and having an incorruptible majority decide unanimously in favor of their political friend as the undoubted choice of the people, is being played to admiring audiences from Washington to Sacramento, an unfortunate event has occurred in Pennsylvania, which threatens to delay even-handed justice. The State Senate was to decide the Gray-McClure election, and, as there was a working majority of one for a certain party, justice was to be dealt out in accordance with the time-honored maxim of "The greatest good to the greatest number." But the well-laid scheme has gone agley, for one Senator, lost to every consideration of decency, has deliberately died and left the Senate at a tie. A new election can only be ordered by a majority vote, so that the vacancy will go unfilled. The sad event, according to the candid despatches, "will render very difficult the settlement of the contest between Mr. Gray and Colonel McClure." The reason assigned is a bitter commentary on the upright manner in which the average politician fulfils the duties of a judge.

We fear that the champion voucher-signer of America, Oakey Hall, intends to escape the clutches of the law by resorting to the stereotyped plea of insanity, and of course securing the stereotyped verdict of not guilty. The first sign of this resolve came in the shape of a New York letter, in which the Mayor was spoken of as "that eccentric gentleman." Another writer calls him "a curious compound," and still another recounts strange tales of sleep-walking and kindred amusements indulged in by Oakey. There are one or two facts which tend to confirm the madness in question. It is but charity to give the author of "Humpty-Dumpty" the benefit of such a plea. It is certainly, to say the least, strange conduct for a New York politician to describe himself as accurately as Hall did when he signed the roll of Tammany and added to his signature:

> While the lamp holds out to burn,
> The vilest sinner may return.

We fear that the plea, backed by such arguments, will be a success, and Hall will escape as scot-free as McFarland and others.

The Parisian disciples of Comte have devised a new method of obtaining revenge on the land of educated barbarism. They propose to found a weekly journal, *La Politique Positive*, which is to educate France to such a level that, in the words of the prospectus, "by the peaceful triumphs of industry and science, the modern parody of the Holy Roman Empire will crumble into dust, carrying in its fall the throne of the Hohenzollerns."

PERSONAL.

The Hon. A. H. Conner, of Indianapolis, has removed to Lincoln, Neb.

—An excellent likeness of Miss Dalton is to adorn the new Dominion notes in Canada.

—Nelaton, the great French surgeon, once received $40,000 for performing a surgical operation.

—Bret Harte says he bitterly regrets not having remained in California. His genius forsook the Pacific only to be drowned in the *Atlantic*.

—A milkman in Cleveland has pursued his vocation since May 4, 1851, travelling 147,400 miles, and selling 53,322 barrels of lacteal fluid.

—An absent-minded resident of Danbury, Conn., shut down a window on Monday, and forgot to draw in his head. He was calling for Helen Blazes when discovered.

—Owen Eddy, of Indianapolis, has presented to the Hon. James B. Ryan the cane of his father, the late Secretary of State, in acknowledgment of many acts of kindness shown the afflicted family.

—Another member of the Stokes family is in trouble. His name is James, his office pest-house keeper at Savannah, and his offence malfeasance in office.

—Miss Bettie Van Arsdale, for several years a member of the choir of Calvary Church, Louisville, has married a merchant of Memphis, named Thomas Fleming.

—Colonel Daniel Stinson, Assistant Quartermaster, at New York, has received from the Greenwood Cemetery Company, the offer of a lot for the interment of General Robert Anderson's remains.

—During the Duke's stay in Memphis he invested a little more than $100 in cigars and about $4,000 in hotel expenses, not quite $1,000 per day. While in the city he received just twenty letters asking donations to various charities.

—Thomas Elder, who died at Council Bluffs on Wednesday, was a native of Fairview, Va., but has been largely interested in the former city for twenty years. He acquired a large amount of real estate in trading emigrant wagons with departing Mormons.

—Thomas Bragg, who recently died at Raleigh, was the elder brother of General Braxton Bragg, and had been successively member of the Legislature of North Carolina, Governor for two terms, United States Senator three years, and Attorney General to the Richmond Government.

—Jane Weazey, a colored woman residing in Middletown, Conn., is 99 years of age, was born in Bermuda, and was a slave when brought to this country. She recently gave testimony in an important lawsuit, and attracted considerable attention.

—A young lady in Indianapolis, whose married sister's funeral took place last week, excused herself from attending the solemn obsequies by saying that her own wedding was to take place in the evening, and it would incapacitate her for that occasion; besides, she had no time to spare.

—A man calling himself William Adams, and who says he was formerly a surgeon in the Confederate army, was arrested at the White House, Washington, on Thursday, and sent to the Insane Asylum, as he was evidently a lunatic. He has been a frequent caller at the White House of late and has been a source of great annoyance.

—Mrs. L. B. Chandler, of Boston, is in Washington, holding parlor-meetings for ladies, whom she is anxious to interest in the subjects relating to Christian and happy wifehood and motherhood. Mrs. Chandler is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Motherhood: Its Power Over Human Destiny."

—Buffalo Bill passed Friday in Buffalo, where he wore a short, dark blue roundabout, a gray flannel shirt, and a neck-tie to which was fastened the pin given him by the Grand Duke. He is pronounced by the reporters "a genial and educated gentleman. He gazed at Niagara on Thursday, and saw "The Black Crook" on Friday evening.

—A maiden lady of Guilford N. Y., of good character, liberal education, and rare accomplishments, is laboring under a most singular infatuation. Imagining she is engaged to be married, though she has never seen her intended, she makes extended journeys to see or meet her betrothed. Failing once, nothing discouraged, she starts off again.

—William Beach, of Vernon Depot, Conn., recently suffered what the Hartford *Courant* styled a seizure of his stock of liquors, whereupon he issued an explanatory card, saying: "The stock consisted of about one quart of whiskey, used for bathing purposes, and one half-pint of gin, with some grape pulp in process of manufacture for wine, which could not be used for eight months."

—James Parton, in a recent lecture, said he remembered when he was young and innocent,—a long time ago,—he was a paragraphist on a weekly paper in New York. In recording the happenings of the world, he conceived that it would be a good idea to start a new department, to be devoted exclusively to virtue. He attempted to get a column of good deeds, but in all the world, the first week, he could find but four brief paragraphs. The second week he could find absolutely nothing,—not a good deed in a whole week. The department died in its second week.

LOUISIANA.

The War of the Factions.

A Wide Range Taken in the Congressional Investigation.

Governor Warmoth on the Stand—What He Asserted, and What He Denied.

Conclusions Developed by the Testimony—Remedies for the Abuses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

You have been advised briefly by telegraph of the proceedings had up to this date by the Investigating Committee of Congress, relative to the origin and nature of the difficulties between the State and Federal officials in Louisiana. The Committee has now been in industrious session eight days, and has examined twenty or more witnesses. Both sides of the case have been developed, the principal witnesses on each side having been sworn. The examination has taken

AN EXCEEDINGLY WIDE RANGE,

and, in saying "wide range," I use the term in a double sense,—that is, all subjects having any suspicion of relevancy have been allowed to come in, and statements very wide apart concerning those circumstances have been filed. For instance, Mr. Carter has been allowed to give one version of the disruption of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Carr, the Chief Lieutenant of Warmoth, has been allowed to swear to the exact opposite, all through. Just so with regard to Mr. Warmoth's and Mr. Packard's version of the Custom House Convention of last August. To hear these two gentlemen describe that Convention, one would certainly be forced to conclude, either that they were describing two different Conventions, or else that one or both of them were consummate liars. The most important points of each man's testimony have already been given by THE TRIBUNE. It will make, when printed in full, a good big book, and a volume replete with evidences of the fatal effects of

THE SPOILS THEORY

upon Government when carried to its legitimate conclusions. The South has a luxuriant soil and a sultry sun, and all things have here a lusty growth,—theories as well as tubers,—policies as well as pumpkins. For all the trouble which Louisiana is now reaping is the legitimate crop which springs from the seeds of the spoils theory, the theory which regulates politics by the maxims of war, instead of by those of peace.

FIELD-DAYS.

Yesterday and to-day were field days in the Committee-room, being occupied by the testimony of Governor Warmoth himself. It was understood that the Governor would enter upon a full defence of himself, and slash away among his adversaries without mercy. The room was packed, therefore, with people hungry for gossip upon this still absorbing subject,—the fight over the loaves and fishes. At 11 o'clock, yesterday, the Governor took his seat, flanked on one side by Bragdon, his Private Secretary, with a cart-load of documents, printed and in manuscript, ready for instant use; and, on the other, by George A. Sheridan, the $100,000 Collector, jocund, rotund, and rubicund, prompting his chief occasionally with points of fact, and shaking his sides at the Governor's frequent successes at repartee.

WARMOTH

is what you would call "a splendid fellow;" young, tall, handsome, i. e., jet black hair; heavy brows and moustache; dark gray eyes, which participate, with his full lips, in a smile which puts an interlocutor altogether out of conceit with himself. This smile is brought in when there is no other answer to be made, and fulfils its purpose admirably. That Warmoth is not the creature of an accident, and is not powerful in Louisiana simply because he filled a vacancy which had been haply made for him in the political life of this country, is shown by such facts as these, which came out as his examination progressed: It appears that Warmoth entered the army in '62,—a little before he was 20 years old, yet he had already been made a District Attorney in Missouri, by appointment of the Governor. That shows the precocity which usually accompanies genius. He was subjected to-day to a most rigid and harassing cross-examination for over six hours, in a hot, unventilated room, and without a single moment's cessation for any purpose; and, though he had to make his record clear and smooth, even under the most microscopic scrutiny of men anxious to find anything for a flaw, to use for political purposes, he never flinched for a moment, nor lost his serene composure. Once or twice, indeed, he betrayed some anger, but it was never toward his inquisitors. To these he was imperturbable as an iceberg; always ready and full in his answers, and always firm and positive, though quiet, in his tone. Though often saucy, he was never supercilious,—still less insolent. He is a candidate for two high offices yet to be bestowed; yet he seemed entirely ready to go upon record on all questions, no matter how intricate, and he would sometimes make answer to these while searching the pages of a document for data of other facts. I cannot say that he always made it evident that he is a pure man, and his record without reproach; but he always forced the hearer to admire his courage and chivalry, whatever the transaction under discussion. Of course he justified everything in his record which he could not deny altogether. In short, his story was so straight and unequivocal as to leave only one or two interpretations practicable, viz.: that it was the complete vindication of a terribly slandered man, or else the unblushing wholesale denial of one not over-scrupulous. And I am afraid it was not the former.

There is no doubt, however, that Warmoth has placed his record in a much better light than it has been hitherto, and exploded entirely a hundred of the slanders which have obtained currency hitherto. Being called to the witnesses' chair, he produced a bulky manuscript, and read forth his history of the troubles in which he has been a party,—first filing his protest against the prerogative of the Committee to investigate the details of legislation in Louisiana, a sovereign State. He then gave a circumstantial history (and, of course, a defence) of his administration. He figured the interest-paying debt of the State down to $17,500,000, which is $6,000,000 less than it was in 1840, when the total valuation was much less than now; said the present Registration and Election laws were introduced by Senator Ray, one of his opponents, and were almost perfect copies of the Louisiana statutes of 1857, passed by a Democratic Legislature; told how Casey had wanted to go to the United States Senate in 1871, but had been defeated by West; how the outrageous Custom House Convention of Aug. 9, 1871, was carried on; how Dunn (concerning whom the Governor could not quite fulfil the maxim, *Nil de mortuis*, &c.), had formed a coalition with the Custom House politicians and the Democrats, by which they agreed to divide the offices according to a certain scale until after the election of 1872, and the Dunnites agreeing, in return, to unseat, mostly in their behalf, fifteen of Warmoth's friends in the Legislature; how the seventeen anti-Warmoth Senators had run away upon the revenue-cutter,—six of the Republicans and nearly all the Democrats being Custom House pensioners; how he and twelve members of the House had been summarily dragged to the Custom House on a trumped-up charge; how he met such tactics; how the secret Democratic order of "76" had been summoned to "rally" on the 5th of January, to join the raid on the Capitol in behalf of Casey and Carter; how he sent telegram after telegram to Grant, calling upon him for help against the mob, but was afforded no help or encouragement; how the President at length telegraphed him that he (Grant) would do nothing until he had received certain reports which had been ordered by telegraph; how, four days afterward, it was ascertained that no such report had been ordered; how Senator West finally telegraphed to Warmoth, on the 14th that the President would not respond with troops to the Governor's legal and imperative call for Federal aid, or even Federal neutrality, and that Warmoth "must rely on God and right," and not on Grant; how Senator Kellogg, who is anti-Warmoth, told Deputy Collector Herwig that "the President would take Warmoth by the collar and the seat of his pantaloons and throw him out of the Executive Chair," etc., etc.

This history ended, and the bulky file of accompanying documents submitted, Warmoth expressed his readiness to be questioned to any extent. He was then interrogated by Mr. Scofield concerning the allegation that he (the Governor) was in the habit of requiring all his appointees to leave in his possession their undated resignations on receiving their commissions. He replied that this was the fact in the case of the Mayor and Public Administrators of New Orleans, and not in any others. The Mayor has since been elected by the people; yet the Governor claims that he still has the power to turn him out by virtue of the "unlimited power of attorney" contained in the resignation. Referring to the specific charges brought by Mr. Packard against him, a day or two before, the Governor merely recriminated that gentleman on the subject of monopolies, remarking that he (Packard) was the person chiefly interested in a gigantic paving scheme in 1869, and that it was Warmoth's opposition to this swindle which first set Packard against him.

The cross-examination of the Governor went on at great length, and all manner of questions were admitted by the Committee. Mr. Speer, of the Democratic side, exemplified the Scotch signification of his game by the industry and energy with which he probed his witness at every point where a touching spot might be found, or a fact be got at which could be used in the coming campaign. He usually got aptly answered, for as good as he sent, as the saying is. For instance, every attempt to make a point in favor of the Democratic party was met with a statement showing how the Democrats in office had been identified with all the abuses which had occurred. Speer demanded, with much show of virtuous deprecation, why such unseemly scrambles for office have occurred, and such emoluments attached to offices; and he was answered that it was doubtless all due to the good old Democratic theory that "To the victors belong the spoils." Then Warmoth would show him how he (the Governor) had recommended reform in his last two annual messages, and in a special message of yesterday's date; and how the Democrats had united with the worst Republicans to defeat such measures.

CONCLUSIONS DEVELOPED.

With the taking of the Governor's testimony, the case may be said to have been practically made up on both sides. In my opinion these conclusions have been developed:

Concerning the State Government.

That Warmoth is essentially military in his style of Government, and that the military style is a very bad one;

That he is an ambitious man, active in political intrigues, and that he is, unfortunately, endowed by the laws of the State with a dangerous degree of power,—a fault whose remedy lies entirely with the people of the State of Louisiana;

That he helps his friends to office very freely, using the patronage to further his own political purposes. Perhaps Grant should rebuke him for this;

That he has required blank resignations signed by five of his appointees, viz.: the administrators of Assessments, Commerce, Improvements, and Public Accounts of New Orleans, and the Mayor of that city;

That his officers are many of them getting rich off the pay and opportunities which their places afford; and that the character of these fellows, while by no means high as a rule, is unquestionably as high as the state of society and politics here would lead us to expect;

That he now advocates reform, and apparently with sincerity, the inference from surrounding circumstances being, that there is now more political capital to be made out of reform than money out of the continuance of abuses.

It has not been shown beyond a doubt, that the Governor has ever been concerned in bribery; though I think the Committee will leave New Orleans with the impression that there is scarcely a public man with absolutely clean hands in this respect, now engaged on either side of the local faction fights.

Concerning the Federal officers here, the investigation will show:

That the principal energies of Packard, Casey, and Lowell, who control the most of the patronage, have, for the past year or two, been directed toward controlling local politics;

That all their appointments have been made with reference to this, and to the forcing of reprehensible measures, political and private, through the State Legislature;

That among these appointments are many men notoriously unfit for their places, or for any places under the United States Government, and many pure sinecures, bestowed in support of political retainers;

That, at the Convention of August, 1871, there was an unwise, and flagrantly improper, interference with the affairs of the sovereign State of Louisiana; not merely with its Government, but with its party politics; and not merely with politics, but in behalf of a particular faction of a party; and that, on that occasion, such abuse of official power, and such needless and offensive display of Federal authority, were resorted to by the President's representatives here as naturally to weaken the local feeling of respect for the National Government;

That these same officials, this winter, joined in a conspiracy to overthrow the lawfully-constituted State Government of Louisiana; in which purpose they acted not merely in their private, but in their official, capacity,—perverting to it their patronage, their influence *ex-officio* with the President, their force of subordinates, their privileges and belongings as officers of the Government, and an armed vessel of the United States, with its complement of officers and men;

That President Grant was made acquainted with all these circumstances, duly verified by affidavits and other indisputable evidence; and that he failed in each instance to interfere; in fact, that the Custom House intriguers had his tacit approval of last year's performances as their warrant for proceeding to those of this year;

That Casey, Lowell, and Packard cannot be justified in such high-handed measures by pleading a high moral necessity, since they have individually been identified with many of the worst of the local type of legislative swindles.

REMEDIES FOR THE ABUSES.

These are abuses with which the Congressional Committee have immediate concern, and for which they will doubtless feel called upon to suggest a remedy. That remedy lies, however, most obviously with the President, viz.: the dismissal of the officials implicated. He can hardly refuse longer to apply it. If he had done so six months ago, things would be much better than they are. What the Committee can say about the State Government and the social condition of Louisiana, is a very mixed problem. The times are out of joint,—that is clear. Perhaps the Committee may be able to evolve a remedy for all these troubles, lying within the province of Congress to apply; but that is very doubtful. There is a demand, on the part of the opponents of the present State Government,—and these opponents are certainly in the majority in New Orleans,—for a re-reconstruction,—a summary vacating of all State organization, and the appointment of a Provisional Governor. The idea is a Utopian one. The only warrant for it would be the proof that Louisiana has not a Republican form of Government; but the Government is Republican in form, though not in fact. The best thing, it seems to me, that the National Government can do for Louisiana, is to set her a good example in honest Government, and in the eradication of the spoils thereof from the politics. Let Grant carry out Lincoln's maxim, that Government shall be by the people and for the people, and not by rings and for rings, and much good will result. Let Murphyism be exterminated in Federal management, and Warmothism will disappear from the South,—allowance being made for the necessary improvement in the tone of society and the educational standard of the people in the former slave States.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday Feb. 12.

CITY PROPERTY.

Townsend st, 50 ft south of Hobbie st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 9; consideration, 1,200.

Bloomingdale road, n w cor of Edgar st, s f, 60 x125 ft, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $1,200.

Milwaukee av, near North Reuben st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $900.

Monroe st, west of Leavitt st, n f, 25x133 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 9, in Block 8, of Johnston & Lee's, s w ¼, Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,075.

Lot 2, in Block 8, of Johnston & Lee's, s w ¼, Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $1,175.

Lot 11 in Block 8, of Johnston and Lee's s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,075.

Black Hawk st, n e of Clybourn av, s e f, 30x84 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $800.

Lot 13, of Lots 12 to 14, of Lot 1, in Block 45, of w ½, Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $700.

Fisk st, 100 ft south of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Lot 45, in Block 2, of Blocks 31, 32, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $600.

Maxwell st between Blue Island av and Waller st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 18, 1871; consideration, $200.

Lot 10, of Lots 1 and 8, in Block 19, Bickerdike's Addition, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $550.

Milwaukee av, near Houston st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 24, in Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $800.

Lot 25, in Smith's Block 7 of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ of Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $800.

Seeley st, s w cor of Monroe st, e f, 123 3-10 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29; consideration $9,494.

The premises No. 438 Burnside st, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Rebecca st, between Blue Island and Centre avs, s f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 40, in Block 5, of se ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,656.

Lot 19, in Lancaster's e ½ Block 3, of Cochran's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Lowe av, near Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $450.

Emerald st, near Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 33 and 34, of Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 71, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 1, 1871; consideration, $750.

Wabash av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated; dated Jan. 25; consideration, $6,000.

Adams st, bet Throop st and Centre av, n f, 21 1-3 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $9,000.

Blue Island av, near Sixteenth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,400.

Michigan av, 48 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 72 ft to alley, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $10,800.

Lot 16, of Lot 14, in Block 21, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 34 to 39, in Block 13, in Mason & McKichan's w ½, n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $2,880.

Lot 12, in Block 6, of Rawson & Ackerly's n e ¼ of Sec 1, 38, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,500.

Livingston County Free Trade League.

PONTIAC, Ill., Feb. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There have been two meetings of the League this week,—one on Wednesday evening, and the other last night,—held at the Court House in Pontiac. The people are preparing for the coming campaign. A Committee of one has been appointed in every town in the county, whose duty it is to distribute papers, call meetings, and have the question of the Tariff thoroughly discussed.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at last night's meeting:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to support no man, for a State or National office, who will not pledge himself to aid in procuring a strictly Revenue Tariff, and oppose all pretended monopolies.

Republicans and Democrats engaged in this matter evidently mean business. Yours,

W. B. F.

—The Kansas City Board of Trade has about sixty active and fifty honorary members. The Treasurer holds $1,500 subject to draft. W. H. Powell is President.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Further Evidence of Its Utter Demoralization.

Members of the Department Accused of Stealing Goods from Burning Buildings.

Fires Purposely Mismanaged—How Hostile Firemen Get Even with the Marshal.

Testimony Taken at Yesterday's Session of the Board of Police.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to resume the investigation of the charges against First Assistant Fire Marshal Schanck.

A RARE DEVELOPMENT.

Henry Walsh, one of the witnesses on Saturday, was in the room.

Commissioner Sheridan asked Walsh why he was present.

Walsh said he had been subpoenaed by Williams. He had talked over things with Williams since Saturday, and the latter had requested him to swear to several things.

The Commissioners refused to hear any more testimony, but asked for names of members of the Sweeny clique.

Walsh said that more than two-thirds of the Department belonged to it.

The question was asked as to whether he knew of things being stolen by firemen at fires.

Walsh said that he knew instances of firemen stealing things. When the store of one Corrigan, on State street, was burned, he knew that a lot of whips and boots were stolen. They were taken to the Rice engine house. A fireman named Rau once boasted to him that he had stolen a pair of pants at a fire. On one occasion he met Rau carrying something away under his vest, and asked him what he had there. Rau said, "Cheese it; cheese it."

AUGUST HERR,

First Assistant Fire Marshal in 1865 and 1866, said he had seen very bad management at all the fires at which he had been present, both during and since his connection with the Department. He believed fires had been grossly mismanaged. He would not express any opinion as to Schanck's abilities, but he certainly swore so much at his men that he completely demoralized them, while he was in command. There was altogether too much of that sort of thing in the Department. He had experienced very many difficulties while in the Department on account of cliques. Once while he was in command, some of the hostile firemen thrust a broom-handle into the feed-pipe of one of the engines, so that she could not work. The object of this was to bring blame upon the Fire Marshal, and the building was consequently consumed. The men were down on him because he was in the habit of visiting the engine houses at night, to see whether the men were in bed or on duty. Since Williams' appointment he had never received proper support from his men. Couldn't say why the men were down on Williams.

Williams. Did you say that I swear at the men?

Herr. Yes, sir.

Williams. I am compelled to swear at them, because I can't drive them any way. I've got to drive them like oxen.

This was the case for the prosecution.

For the defence, about thirty men were called in and sworn. The first witness examined was

DENNIS SWEENY.

He testified that he had been on the paid Fire Department since 1861. For one year he was Chief. He was now foreman of the Fred Gund. The Board had offered him the position of Assistant Fire Marshal. He had been acquainted with Schanck since 1857. He believed that he compared favorably with the other Assistant Fire Marshals in point of ability. He did not see anything wrong with Schanck on the Saturday night's fire, nor at the fire at Wisdom's planing-mill, corner of Canal and Washington streets. He did not believe Schanck ever gave orders to men to go into buildings where he would not go himself. He had heard of the "Sweeny clique." He had frequently met men belonging to the Department, and talked over matters in general. The men had frequently talked over the question of the appointment of a new Fire Marshal. Many of them thought that Williams was incompetent as a Marshal. Schanck had often been expecting Williams removed, as Williams "was after him, and would fix him." Witness had heard that Williams was after him too, but he did not care for such rumors. He was a candidate for the position of Fire Marshal when the vacancy occurred. Several men of the Department sided with him, and hence were called the "Sweeny clique." Schanck was a good fireman. He sometimes got a little excited, but still witness thought him a good man. The men did not like being cursed and sworn at. He did not believe that any men in the Department would fail to do their best to extinguish a fire. Schanck was one of his adherents when he was a candidate for the position of Chief Marshal. He did not think Schanck quite competent to take sole charge of the Fire Department at a big fire.

J. J. WALSH,

foreman of the steamer J. B. Rice, testified that he joined the paid Fire Department since 1859. He had known Schanck for sixteen years. If Schanck was intoxicated at the Saturday night fire he was never sober in his life. Schanck was also sober at the fire at Wisdom's planing-mill. He had never seen Schanck intoxicated at a fire, or at any time unfit to attend to business. He believed that Schanck was a capable, competent, efficient, and exemplary Assistant, equal to any of the others. At the great fire he did all he could do. He had known Schanck to change streams from places to which they had been directed by the Chief, but always for the better. There was a strong and bitter feeling between Schanck and Henry Walsh, one of the witnesses on Saturday. Walsh had called Schanck hard names, and said he was not fit to be a hog fireman. He was friendly to Williams, but did not consider him a competent Chief. The men did not like him. Williams was twice knocked down by a stream, once by the R. A. Williams, and once by the Chicago. Both were accidents. He had never threatened to "fix" Williams with a stream.

J. H. GREEN,

foreman of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3, said he never saw Schanck drunk on duty. He never heard of the "Sweeny clique," but had heard the men express an opinion that Sweeny ought to be Chief. He did not think himself competent to determine whether Schanck was a good Assistant.

LAURENZ WOLTERS,

Second Assistant Fire Marshal, said he had belonged to the Fire Department since 1848, excepting four or five years. He had known Schanck a great number of years, and thought him competent as a Fire Marshal. He believed that the Drake Block fire was well managed, and he had no fault to find. Schanck was sober at the Saturday night fire, and at the fire in Wisdom's planing-mill. He did not believe but that Schanck gave Williams all the assistance that he needed, or that he could give.

NICHOLAS DUBACH,

foreman of the Economical, testified that he had never seen Schanck drunk, either at the Canal street fire or any other, since the Drake fire. At the fire on State street, when Schanck ordered a stream into the second floor, the third story was on fire.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN,

foreman of the Waubansia, thought Schanck compared favorably with any of the other Marshals. Never saw Schanck intoxicated. Did not hear anything said of the "Sweeny clique" before last Saturday. Never heard the qualifications of Sweeny and Williams canvassed. He did not see Schanck drink anything at the Sunday night fire.

JOSEPH ECKHARDT,

pipeman, had been on the Department five years. Judged that Schanck was sober at the fire at Wisdom's planing-mill. Schanck was a good Fire Marshal,—not as cool as Mat. Benner, perhaps, but as good as the others. Benner was an exceedingly cool man. Never heard any talk at all about a clique (boisterously). Never heard it mentioned that there was a clique to make Sweeny Fire Marshal. Had heard it hinted that, in case Williams was discharged, Sweeny was the best man to take his place. The only way that the Rice got beat was that other engines took their lead. He supposed they were dilatory going to a fire because their "stock" was not as good as the other "stock." The engine and hose carts went in different directions occasionally. They did so at the great fire.

The Board here adjourned till daybreak on Wednesday morning.

The Blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Ter., Feb. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am a snow-bound traveller, waiting here for an opportunity to go West over the Union Pacific Railroad. I have just read Mr. Charles Nordhoff's letter in your New York namesake of the 30th ult., wherein he gives a very pleasant description of the facilities and comforts of winter travel throughout this region. It is not my intention to question any of his statements. He speaks of things as he found them. But, whoever, relying upon Mr. Nordhoff's, and similar assurances, ventures to attempt the passage of the mountains at this time, will find, to his exceeding great sorrow, that the road has become much more seriously obstructed.

It is very difficult to obtain any definite information of the condition of things between here and Ogden, where all of the serious trouble is. The railroad officials generally do not know themselves, being too busy with their peculiar duties to listen for the daily reports as they pass over the lines to the General Superintendent at Omaha. As nearly as I can ascertain here, the road has not been open for the passage of trains, on or near schedule time, more than twice within a month past, and then for only a day or two at a time. At present, there are some fourteen trains at different points between here and Ogden, or, more definitely, between Laramie and Rawlins. Of those bound West, the first left here on the 24th ult., but several of later date have overtaken it, and one keeping its company. Each train is supplied with a gang of shovellers; for it has been found that the plow, though driven by five or six locomotives, will not go through the hard-packed drift, and that the work disables the engines fearfully. I understand that there is but about forty miles of very bad road; that, if the wind would cease, a few days would clear it all out, but a few hours' blow will undo the work of days. The intense cold of that high region, and the precautions necessary to protect the lives and limbs of the laborers, make the work very slow and tedious.

I believe the Company are doing all they can do to open their road. They are hoping daily and hourly to hear that at length the weather has moderated, and that trains can go through. In their doubt and uncertainty, they do not know what answer to give to the inquiring traveller. The Clerk of the Weather is master of the situation.

It should be known that the present difficulties are entirely exceptional and unexpected. Last winter but one connection was missed during the season, and previously there was no serious trouble.

I believe there is no suffering among the passengers, at least among the occupants of the palace cars. They are said to be having a jolly time, amusing themselves by all conceivable devices.

My conclusion is, that whoever wishes to go through to the Pacific Coast will do well to communicate first with the General Superintendent at Omaha, and learn that the road has been open at least three consecutive days, before starting. So may he avoid loss of time and money.

JOSEPH R. PUTNAM.

OUR POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Reduction of the Force by Resignation and Dismissal.

What Will be Required of Future Policemen—Married Men Preferred.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Mancel Talcott in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Mark Sheridan, Jake Rehm, and Chadwick.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of officer William Dollard was, on motion, accepted.

MET A FRIEND.

William Patten, a policeman, was charged with intoxication and inattention to duty.

He was drunk, he said, for the first time since he had been drunk,—met a friend from the old country,—had more effect on him than he had anticipated.

Sergeant Johnson met him on Halsted street, and sent an officer home with him.

Patten had been 18 months on the force, and could prove good conduct if necessary.

Officer Butsky saw Patten in a saloon. Sergeant Johnson sent him home with Patten.

The case was temporarily laid over.

THE CHARGE DISMISSED.

Officer Daniel Lynch, of the First Precinct, was charged with inattention to duty.

The Superintendent, in the absence of the prosecuting witness, stated that the charge was that a man drove a team over the son of Mr. Gleason. He was on the sidewalk, and Mr. Gleason captured the man and ordered the officer to arrest him. Lynch refusing, charges were brought.

The charges were dismissed.

LOUNGING ON BEAT—DECAPITATED.

Officer David McWilliams was charged with inattention to duty and lounging on beat.

Sergeant Lull said the officer had been on the force two years. He had frequently found him neglecting his duty and cautioned him. He had crossed his beat four times one afternoon, and could not find him. At nights he had been obliged to change his beat to keep him from "holeing" or getting into holes. He went into jail one night to keep warm. It was cold enough to keep a man cold unless he kept walking.

The officer inquired whether he had ever rapped for him without finding him.

The Sergeant could say he had.

The officer explained that nature required his absence and retirement to jail.

Officer Morgan said last Tuesday morning he could not find McWilliams. He had rapped for him and not found him. He had found him once in the jail. Had seen him in a saloon four blocks from his beat.

Discharged promptly.

DITTO.

Officer George Hoover was charged with inattention to duty, and lounging on his beat.

He did not think he was guilty.

Sergeant Lull said he had been on the force, resigned, and been reappointed. He neglected to report at the station, but was pretty regular on beat. Sometimes he said he was sick; sometimes his family needed him.

Officer Morgan said that about a week ago he could not find him; rapped frequently, and found him in the jail with Officer McWilliams at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. On Tuesday morning he had rapped all over his beat, and failed to find him. He rapped for an hour, until he got tired, and gave up the job.

Hoover said he rapped from Market street. Since the fire his wife was sick, and he lived so far out that he must take the car. He resigned two years ago, having then been two years and nine months on the force.

Promptly discharged.

DITTO.

Officer George Ray, of the First Precinct, was charged with inattention to duty and lounging on beat.

Sergeant Lull said the officer had been on his platoon, and that he had been compelled to change his beat frequently; found him off his beat, and out of his district; found him walking with prostitutes. On the night he found McWilliams in the jail, Ray was not to be found. When he was walking with the prostitute he was on his beat. The Sergeant did not know the girl, then; he spoke to the officer, and she passed on. He said something jokingly with him about "the girls coming to see him." He saw the girl go into a saloon, and found out who it was. When asked about the girl, Ray said she was his sister. When found off his district, he said he followed two men who he thought were going to have a row.

Officer Morgan said for two mornings he went twice over his beat and could not find him.

Officer Ray said that on this occasion the weather was exceedingly cold. He was muffled up close, and the trains were making a noise and he could not hear the noise of rapping. The woman approached him and walked with him. She was a married woman. Her name was Salena. He knew her husband. He was Conductor on the Rock Island Road.

Promptly discharged.

FIVE DAYS' PAY.

Officer Patten was fined five days' pay, and warned to behave himself, on consideration that it was his first offence; that he was a good officer, and had too much good old Irish whiskey.

REQUIREMENTS OF FUTURE POLICEMEN.

An order was given that no more applicants would be taken who were under 5 feet 8 inches in height; over 35 years of age; married men preferred.

Commissioner Talcott said he was young himself once—and preferred married men on the police force. A man with a wife and family would have the good of the community at heart.

Commissioner Rehm (to Superintendent Kennedy). "There now, go and get married."

Commissioner Talcott. "Are you not married?"

Kennedy (blushing). "No, sir."

Commissioner Talcott. "You've lost lots of fun, then."

(The Superintendent will receive sealed proposals, this being leap year, till next Monday.)

The Board decided to make no appointments until Saturday, by which time proper blanks would be made out.

Commissioner Talcott thought it a shame to make the men ruin their pants in the mud. He was quite willing to let them wear their pants inside their boots in muddy weather.

An order to that effect was ordered built.

The Board adjourned.

The Fenians Again—A Proclamation from the "Irish Confederation."

IRISH CONFEDERATION OFFICE, NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

To the Clubs of the Irish Confederation:

The Directory has decided on calling a General Convention of the Irish Confederation, to meet in New York City on Wednesday, May 16, 1872, the hour and place of meeting to be hereafter designated. Each club will hold a special meeting as soon as convenient after the receipt of this notification for the election of delegates, using every means in their power to have as full a meeting as possible. As questions of the most vital importance to the organization, and therefore to Ireland, are to be brought before the Convention, clubs are earnestly requested to be extremely careful in the selection of their delegates, to lay aside all dislikes or predilections for individuals, and be guided in their choice solely by a desire to benefit the cause for which we are organized. Every sacrifice should be made to send men of some practical knowledge and business capacity, who will not fritter away the time of the Convention by long-winded speeches and resolutions.

Every club in good standing shall be entitled to send one delegate, clubs numbering fifty members to two, and those having more than fifty to one additional delegate for every fifty members, membership being counted by the amount of percentage forwarded to the Directory. No club shall be considered in good standing except it has returned one-fourth of its total receipts, and reported at least two months before the meeting of the Convention.

Clubs located at a distance from New York may select proxies from the clubs in or near the city. The expenses of delegates are to be defrayed by a special subscription or levy in each club, and no money must, on any account, be taken or borrowed from the funds of the clubs. Special instructions as to the place of meeting and other necessary things will be given a sufficient time before the assembling of the Convention.

Directory: O'Donovan Rossa, Chairman; Thomas Francis Bourke, Thomas Clarke Luby, Patrick Walsh, Edmund Power, Harry S. Mulleda. John Devoy, Secretary.

Rumored Marriage of Alexis.

St. Petersburg (Jan. 11) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

There is a report going about that the Grand Duke Alexis has married, in America, Mlle. Jonkofsky, the maid of honor to whom he has been attached for a long time, and who was banished to Switzerland on his account. The *on dit* is that the young lady managed to join him in America, and that the other day the Grand Duke announced to the Minister and to the Admiral that he was married, to the utter despair of both gentlemen, who will probably have to do penance in Siberia for not looking more sharply after their charge. There may not be any truth in this rumor, but it receives credence here in high circles.

Mrs. Howe's Battle-Hymn of the Republic.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in a recent lecture gave an interesting account of the production of her famous Battle-Hymn of the Republic. The familiar tune of "John Brown's soul is marching on" had been ringing in her ears for days. On visiting an encampment of the Union army she heard thousands chanting the popular song. The tune pleased her, but the words were not so much to her taste. She desired to give a sublimer expression to the hopes of the nation. The first line of the last stanza has excited much comment. It is acknowledged to be sympathetic and deeply significant, but few have been able to comprehend the full meaning intended by the poet:

> In the beauty of the lily Christ was born across the sea.

The lily is an emblem of purity, but according to Mrs. Howe's own explanation the thought expressed in the line was suggested by Guido's beautiful picture of the Annunciation in the Quirinal Palace at Rome, Italy. In it the Angel Gabriel is represented as handing to the Virgin a bunch of lilies, expressive of the announcement of the birth of that Holy King who should be called the Son of God.

WISCONSIN.

Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution.

Congressional Apportionment---Chippewa Dells Improvement---Temperance Bill.

Agricultural, Agricultural, and Scientific Meetings---A Grand Party.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.

There, during the last week, more of interest has transpired outside than in, there have been a number of happenings in the Legislature worthy of more note than the brief telegraphic mention.

The question of greatest general interest was that of a proposed

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION,

so as to provide for biennial sessions and secure minority representations. Very early in the session, Mr. Maxon introduced a resolution proposing two amendments to the Constitution affecting the Legislature in substance as follows:

The Assembly shall consist of ninety-nine members, to be chosen for the term of two years, from such number of districts, not exceeding thirty-three, as the Legislature shall establish; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town, or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and as nearly equal in population as practical, and every district shall be entitled to elect three members.

The Senate shall consist of thirty-three members, to be chosen from eleven Senatorial Districts of convenient contiguous territory, three Senators from each district; and no Assembly District shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District. The Senate District shall be numbered in regular series, and the Senators elected in the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and the Senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the fourth year, and thereafter Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. Elections for the choice of Senators and Assemblymen, every elector shall be entitled to vote for a number of Senators and of Assemblymen respectively to be chosen from his district, and the electors may give all of such votes to one person, or may distribute them equally or unequally among a greater number of persons, and the elector highest in vote upon receiving, shall be declared elected.

The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom this was referred, recommended its indefinite postponement, and, after several postponements, it came up for action the other day and briefly advocated by its author, and opposed by one or two other members, and laid over for a day; when Mr. Carr, of Milwaukee, expressing his decided preference, for many good reasons, of annual rather than biennial sessions, offered the following substitute for the amendment changing the constitution of the Legislature, now composed of 33 Senators and 100 Assemblymen, chosen from single districts:

The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, chosen for four years, and residents of the districts from which they are chosen. The State shall be divided into eight districts, each of which shall choose four Senators, and until the next apportionment the Senate Districts shall be the same as the Congressional Districts of the State. After the apportionment of 1872. As soon as the Senate shall meet, after the first election to be held in pursuance of this amendment, they shall divide the Senators to be elected by lot into four classes, of eight in each, so that every district shall choose one Senator each year. The seat of each of the first shall be vacated at the end of the first year; of the second at the end of the second year; of the third at the end of the third year, so that one Senator be annually elected in each Senate District.

The Assembly shall consist of 100 members, who shall be chosen by counties. And shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State according to the number of inhabitants of their respective inhabitants. In the election of Members of Assembly, each elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected in his county, and he may give all of said votes for one person, or may vote for as many different persons as there are Assemblymen to be elected, or give so many of said votes for any one person or persons as he may elect, and the persons receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

Reviewed this in the most of a speech that has been made this winter, claiming that the system he proposed, similar to that in vogue in New York 25 years ago, was decidedly better than the present. Several members expressed their decided dissent from any such radical changes as either proposed, and the feeling of the Assembly was plainly against them. After occupying further on the third day however, out of courtesy to the mover, and at his request, by unanimous consent the subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee; and so, as the two propositions are still pending, though with little likelihood of their adoption, and the most important, I have stated them for the information of your Wisconsin readers.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Committee on Congressional Apportionment, and its sub-committees, have had several meetings, but have not been able to report how the several districts shall be composed. The following is the arrangement most generally favored of counties in the districts named:

1—Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Waukesha.

2—Sauk, Columbia, Dane, Jefferson.

3—Crawford, Richland, Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Green.

4—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan.

5—Ozaukee, Washington, Ozaukee.

6—Waushara, Green Lake, Marquette, Waupaca, Outagamie, Calumet, Manitowoc.

7—Shawano, Oconto, Adams, Juneau, Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix.

8—Barron, Kewaunee, Door, Shawano, Oconto, Forest, Wood, Marathon, Clark, Portage, Chippewa, Dunn, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer, Douglas.

There is a disagreement between some of those immediately interested in regard to the Seventh and Eighth Districts, as to which district shall have Adams, Wood, Marquette, Juneau, Vernon and Clark. There are decided objections to putting the whole eastern part of the State—counties having little in common, for instance, as those of Pepin and those of the St. Croix Valley—in the immense district, between the different parts of which there are at present no roads whatever. The interest of which would be quite as well served by uniting the Apostle Islands with Douglas.

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MOSES'ER TONSON'S" COME AGAIN.

The Chippewa Dells Improvement bill, which has plagued the Legislature for several years past, and caused such a tempest in a teapot in the Senate at last winter's session, has had but slight change since last year. To evade the Constitutional Amendment, it was proposed incorporating a company, of which Daniel Shaw, O. H. Ingraham, G. A. Ellington, and H. C. Graham, to build and maintain a dam across the Chippewa River at Dells mill purposes. The booming of logs, and improving the navigation of the river, to date to be effected by each of said parties taking in a longer bend of the river, and shortening the channel nearly three miles, the improvement benefitting East Dells and its interests not interfering with those Falls, as much as the bill passed the Senate last year. Of course, its progress in the House was contested,—the inhibition of Constitutional Amendment of incorporations for any such purposes as these, as it has been proposed to propose, being a new and convincing argument against it. It has been thought by some the nervous anxiety of the friends of this scheme, who have been on watch all winter for this first session of the year, and were thrown into quite a state of excitement the other day by a long and sudden bill to incorporate the Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Co., which they made a Dells Improvement bill. This is to remark that it is expected the

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

in the matter of bribaries and corruptions connected with the Dells bill, last winter, is to be and will be presented early in the session, and has been prepared with great care by the labors of the Committee, Senator Bennett makes about 100 pages of foolscap, summing up the testimony taken and the whole some 700 pages; and, it is understood, it leaves some characters not altogether flattered. It is agreed by the majority of the Committee, in the interests of economy, to report the testimony without any conclusions. It is understood that the action of the report will be strenuously opposed on the ground that the Committee has not sufficient authority to act; and has no legal existence since the time began; that the oaths administered, such as to bring the pains and penalties of perjury for any falsely testifying; and on the ground of general public policy; so that it will never see daylight.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

The liquor dealers, and owners of places where liquor is sold, liable for damages for the injury it has been reported back from the Committee, of which the Hon. Thomas Graham, of Janesville, is Chairman, with able argument for its passage. There have been excited much opposition to it by the orawful, and its chances are usually seem as good as they were.

SOME PROGRESS YET.

Over a dozen bills have become a law, and hardly any important measures passed. The sub-committees of the Committee on General Laws have probably a number of bills; but none of them have been passed upon by the Committee as a body as reported. Their consideration will be a good deal of time, and, with the exceptions to be discussed and the session, is likely to last five or six weeks yet. Omitting mention of several minor matters, I must pass to outside events of the week.

HORTICULTURAL.

The meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held here, commencing Tuesday evening, and continuing through Thursday. It was quite largely attended; there was quite a good show of fruit, apples, crabs, and grapes, and it was a more profitable meeting than has ever before been held here. The meeting opened with a most admirable address from the President, J. S. Stickney, of Waukesha, full of excellent suggestions about adding to home's attractiveness by fruits, flowers, and shrubbery, adding to the beauty and value of farms by tree-planting; and turning to good account the waste land by the roadside by tree-planting, the proper culture of different kinds of fruit adapted to this climate,—apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, cranberries, strawberries, grapes,—and the careful handling and marketing thereof;—and another address by Mr. Miniet, of Illinois, which rambled a good deal, but said some good things about "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," in regard to early training in horticulture and the natural tendencies, and how to be healthy, wealthy, and wise. The report of the Secretary, O. S. Willey, of this city, gave an encouraging view of the progress of the year, and prospects for the future. Good accounts were given of several local societies. Among the points brought out in essays and discussions were: The importance of tree-planting, legislative action to promote which was urged; the advantage of long scions and short roots in root grafts; of setting out young trees and letting them grow low-headed; the means of checking "fire blight" by less stimulation in the summer months, the cause being ascribed by some to excess of nutrition; preference for the location of an orchard on a strong clay loam of a limestone nature, or a loose sand on an elevation protected by timber; that manure was not needed in orchards for twenty years or more, unless the trees were robbed by taking off crops, except, perhaps, a top-dressing in dry years; and that, when manures were applied, they should be interspread, not piled around the trees; also, that trees should not be planted in deep holes, but the whole surface-soil well loosened. There were some interesting essays and discussions on insect enemies to fruit. The fruit list was not very thoroughly discussed, and no special changes were made. The same varieties of apples were recommended as last year,—five for general cultivation: Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Famense, Tallman Sweet, and Golden Russet; with ten additional sorts as next best,—viz: Red Wine, Fall Stripe, St. Lawrence, Fall Orange, Plumb's Cider, Blue Pearmain, Seek-No-Further, Bed Dons, and Utter. The officers were mainly re-elected,—Mr. J. S. Stickney, President; Mr. O. S. Willey, Secretary; Mr. C. D. Watrous, Treasurer; and there—

Friday morning, a meeting was held, adjourned from one at Freeport, the last summer, and a North Wisconsin Horticultural Association fully organized by the election of G. W. Minier, of Minier, Ill., President, F. S. Lawrence, of Janesville, Wis., Recording Secretary; Mark Miller, of DeaMoines, Iowa, Corresponding Secretary; L. Woodward, of Marengo, Ill., Treasurer; with other officers. It is proposed to advance horticultural interests in the Northwest by holding biennial exhibitions alternately with the American Pomological Society; meetings for addresses and discussions; and to make for stry a prominent feature, as well as the propagation of hardy fruits.

AGRICULTURE.

The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society has been in session during the week, revising the premium list,—adding, among other things, a sweepstakes trotting premium of $500, and making various arrangements which will add to the attractiveness and insure the success of the State Fair at Milwaukee next fall. Prof. J. W. Hoyt, who has been Secretary of the Society for many years, has resigned that position, to take effect next April. He finds more than he can manage to bring the Society to its present prosperous condition, and his name is thoroughly identified with its history. Of late, however, his attention has been partly occupied by the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Science, the Chicago Historical Society, a National University, and some Western land interests, and did not care to devote himself longer to the interests of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Harrow, of Racine, W. Field, of Grant County, for two or three times Speaker of the Assembly, a successful farmer, and business man of energy and enterprise, well known to the people of the State, and worthy their confidence, are—

A well-attended and very interesting Agricultural Convention was in session here from Thursday afternoon to Friday evening, under the presidency of Mr. G. E. Morrow, one of the editors of the *Western Farmer*, published here; at which valuable addresses and papers were presented by prominent men of this and neighboring States. Thursday evening there was a large meeting at the Assembly Chamber, addressed by Governor Washburn, who said his practical experience as a farmer was in the days of the sickle, the flail, the hand-rake, and the hoe—since largely superseded by the reaper, thresher, horse-rake, and cultivator,—rejoiced in the modern improvements in farming; advocated rotation of crops, raising beets and making sugar, as had been successfully done in Sauk County; and co-operation of farmers in promoting their mutual interests and those of their section. Professor Twombly, of the State University, spoke of the importance of the agricultural interest in the State, and how, under scientific instruction and experiments, the Agricultural College of the University was helping on the farmer; Professor John E. Davies, M. D., of the State University,

"On a Modification of Grove's Battery for a Special Purpose." By Professor John E. Davies, M. D.

"The Theory of Evolution, Illustrated by the Science of Language." By Professor Josia D. Fenton, Ph. D., Secretary of the Department of Letters."

"The Rural Population of England, as Classified in Domesday Book." By Prof. William F. Allen, A. M., of the State University.

"Social Science and Woman Suffrage." By the Rev. Charles Caverno, Secretary of the Social Science Department, Amboy, Ill.

"Schools in the Rural Districts." By President Oliver Arey, State Normal School, Whitewater.

"The Common Jail System of this Country." By the Hon. S. D. Hastings, Secretary State Board of Charities and Reform.

"Outline of Plan for a National University." By Dr. J. W. Hoyt.

CLEAN AND PARTY.

Last evening was the largest and grandest social party ever given at the Capital, complimentary to the Wisconsin Legislature by the citizens of Madison, at the Park Hotel. The principal rooms were taken possession of for the entertainment of the company, while ex-chambers were filled with those who came from abroad to attend it. Prominent citizens and their ladies were present from all parts of the State, and seldom, if ever, has there been in the State such a collection of the notable and the beautiful, or a more splendid display of the magnitude,—over 500 guests being present,—where all passed off so satisfactorily. There was much the most elegant display of dress ever seen here, though the guests were arrayed in a great variety of styles, from grave to gay, from cheap to costly. White satins shimmered; dark velvets hung in rich folds around stately dames; lovely silks, in all kaleidoscopic colors, from the most delicate to the most gorgeous, rustled as fair wearers to the most gorgeous, rustled as fair wearers moved; misty illusions, and tarletans, and other gauzy textures, floated around their creatures; laces, flowers, and feathers were lavishly worn; jewels and gold sparkled to adorn ladies from the Capital, the Metropolis, and other cities, who vied with each other who should be most charmingly and richly arrayed. The dining-room, transformed into a hall-room, beautifully decorated with the national colors, presented a most brilliant spectacle, as nearly all the nightly merry dancers flitted to and fro to the voluptuous music of Bach's Milwaukee Band. Mr. Irish, the landlord of the Park Hotel, furnished the most splendid and richly-laden table ever set before such a party here, covered with game, meats, confectionery, and delicacies. There is some talk of the Legislature returning the compliment ere long. The only drawback is the advent of Lent, which many not otherwise very pious people here keep religiously.

PLUS.

THE ICE-BLOCKADE AT ST. LOUIS.

Attempts to Raise It—What was Accomplished—Cutting Out Boats.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 11.

The river has been lately more completely blockaded with ice than at any time since the winter of 1856. From St. Louis to Cairo, perhaps, there is not a mile of open river. Here the harbor is completely fettered, creating inconvenience and much loss to the trade of the city. It has been sustained by the extreme cold which has prevailed since the 17th of November, at which time the river was closed first by the ice. Since that date river navigation has been, for the greater part of the time, suspended, and the commercial interests of St. Louis have suffered no little in consequence of that suspension.

During the past ten days communication with the various lines of railroads having their terminus on the east side of the great river has been very much impeded on account of the ice.

During this time the river has presented an interesting appearance. The thick ice was covered by snow, and the river was so completely hidden that it presented the appearance of a wide, rugged, bleak plain, covered with snow.

Communication with East St. Louis has been maintained by means of two tugs and two ferry-boats plying in a narrow channel through the gorge, extending across the river from the foot of Vine street. Up to yesterday morning this channel was not more than 200 feet in width. The inconvenience created by this state of affairs was very great. Long trains of wagons and teams were in line, headed for the ferry landing, with a prospect of getting across sometime in the course of the day, if by a sufficient exercise of patience the drivers could wait for their opportunity. The ferry company has been making strenuous efforts to enlarge the open channel, but as the broken ice could not be got out on account of the solid gorge below, but little progress was made.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the propeller H. C. Crovelingwas set to work to break up the gorge, if it was possible to do so. The craft being very staunchly armored, and having powerful machinery, dashed against the thick ice with terrific force. The great, heavy masses were shivered by the concussion, and it was quickly manifested that the breaking up of the gorge in front of the city was within the range of possibilities. Before noon the Creveling had worked its way down as far as the foot of Spruce street, and the ice began to move down the middle of the channel. This boat continued during the day to make frequent trips, pounding and crashing through the ice barriers. By o'clock in the afternoon the channel across the river was widened about 250 yards, and the ice had been completely broken up as far down as Spruce street, though on account of the firm ice still lower down, it did not move out of the channel.

It was deemed practicable to bring up another ferry-boat from the lower landing to ply in the new channel. Accordingly the Belleville was cut out of its winter quarters, raised steam and passed up to the channel, and thence across to East St. Louis, being the first boat to make a trip from the Illinois landing since the river closed, more than ten days ago.

The steamer Adam Jacobs, with great labor, worked from the ice, raised steam, and began to battle against the formidable barriers by which it was surrounded. As soon as it had got a clear space sufficiently large to allow it to be properly handled, it began to sound and crush through the ice in such a manner as to demonstrate the possibility of reaching the coal landings on the East St. Louis side. Having broken up the ice around the boats at the landing, it steamed across the river to the Pittsburgh coal landing.

All the steamboats—quite a large number—lying in the vicinity of the docks, and near the channel, had steam up nearly all day yesterday, while hundreds of men were engaged in cutting the ice around them, and preparing for running them, in anticipation of a great rise in the river. The City of Belleville succeeded in moving about 300 feet. The ice was cut from the wheels of the Silver Bow, the City of Vicksburg, Henry Ames, and several others, and, by great exertion, a considerable space was cleared around them. The ice in the gorge is very thick, in some places not less than 10 feet, and against these heavy mashes boats produce but little effect.

Noon—Between the bridge piers, Alexander Runyan built a temporary "apron" extending 20 or 30 feet out into the river, and leveled the ice on each bank. During three days this ice-bridge has been liberally patronized. On Friday thousands of people, with many droves of hogs, cattle, and mules, and not a few wagons, many of them heavily laden with coal, availed themselves of this facility for effecting a passage to the bridge, and crossed safely on the ice. A white canvas tent was pitched about the middle of the stream by some enterprising individuals, two barrels were located in the tent, and a couple of pine boards was supported by them, and thus an improvised bar was created. There the liquor merchant dispensed to the thirsty, and people in lots of fifties and scores refreshed by the frequent calls made at the wayside tent. Notwithstanding the rapid thaw, the ice bridge was thronged until dark last night by foot passengers, persons on horseback and teams. The latter, however, refused to cross

FOREIGN.

What is Thought of the Alabama Claims Question by Continental Journals.

The American Counsel Under the Treaty in Consultation at Paris.

Franco-German Negotiations Looking to a New Basis of Settlement.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A special London despatch says: "Minister Schenck has communicated a note to the English Government on the recent language of Gladstone, which was deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States. The note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of his Government, and will, it is likely, be answered in the most friendly spirit, deprecating any diplomatic application to words used in the heat of debate.

"The English Government is anxious to avoid a misunderstanding with the authorities at Washington, and a compromise is hoped for at an early day.

"The *Lower London Press*, this morning, in a discussion of the Alabama question, advocates a moderate course on the part of the English Government."

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Caleb Cushing, J. Bancroft Davis, William M. Evarts, and M. R. Waite have arrived in Paris, and are in close consultation in regard to the business before the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Daily News* asserts that public opinion in Germany is strong in its condemnation of the course pursued by the United States Government in connection with the Alabama claims.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, stated that the case of the American Government submitted to the German Board of Arbitration had not yet been printed, and it would therefore be unjust to publish the document here at present.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Bancroft, the American Minister, has completed his reply to the British case on the San Juan boundary question, and will immediately submit it to the arbitration of the Emperor William. A copy has been despatched to Washington.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—The *Presse*, of this city, in an article upon the claims of America before the arbitrators at Geneva, says England has probably learned that the opinion of the Board will be unfavorable to the conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, and fears the consequences of her course toward the United States.

Special to the New York World.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The conflict of opinion in England over the Alabama claims increases. A meeting of workingmen will soon be held to oppose the course of the Government and demand an immediate settlement of the claims, the sum paid to the United States to be subsequently recovered of the builders of the vessels which caused the damages.

A party in Parliament is preparing to move for the resignation of the present Ministry on the ground of its blundering incapacity, and the formation of a Cabinet which will propose a settlement of the Alabama claims on a new basis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The steamers Nevada and Britannia have arrived out.

Lord Mayo, Governor General of India, is reported to have been stabbed and killed by a convict at Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

In the House of Lords this evening the Duke of Argyll announced that the Government has received official information of the assassination of the Governor General of India,—Earl Mayo,—and with several other Lords pronounced eulogies on the deceased.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that on the evening of the 8th instant the Earl of Mayo was stabbed by a Mahomedan convict, and soon after receiving the wound expired. The Premier proceeded to express the regret the whole country would feel at the sudden death of this distinguished statesman, and was followed by Disraeli, who referred to the great public services of deceased in terms of the highest praise.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches at Sheffield for the prevention of war between England and the United States.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—M. Rouher, formerly Minister of State under Napoleon, has been elected to the Assembly from the Island of Corsica. A Republican was elected for the Department of the Eure.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 12.—The Parliamentary Committee upon the subject of a national loan for the payment of the German indemnity has suspended its deliberations, having been apprised that the Government is negotiating with the German authorities for a new basis of settlement, which will shortly be communicated to the Assembly.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 12.—General Sherman has arrived in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

WACHTEL.

That is what it was—Wachtel. The question will not hereafter be as to "Trovatore," but "Did you hear Wachtel?" Rightly enough, too, for that was all there was of it. The Globe Theatre was densely filled with an auditory which must have been a genuine surprise to the bare and gloomy interior. There were wealth and fashion, dress and display, reminding one of the palmy days of the Opera House, when Nilsson was there. And yet not a strictly fashionable assemblage. The elegant toilettes were numerous, but not more so than the sober attire of Chicago's old-time music-lovers, who were out in full force for the first time in many months. Every inch of standing room was occupied, but the management deserves credit for adhering to their promise to keep chairs out of the aisles. It was, in all respects, a splendid audience, made up of Chicago's best people, and not at all a "burnt-out" crowd. They came to hear Wachtel, caring little for the fact that the opera was "Trovatore," further than that it afforded the opportunity to test his powers upon its familiar airs, and caring still less for the fact that the libretto was rendered in German, instead of Italian. No one expected to find perfection in the general handling of the opera. It was known that for the organization nothing was claimed beyond the merest mediocrity consistent with the absolute requirements of support to the great tenor, so that nobody was disappointed at the deficiencies in those respects. It is something like a musical paradox to say that an opera which depends so much upon a sufficiency in all the *roles*, and in chorus, orchestra, etc., could be made extremely enjoyable in the absence of all these supposed indispensable requisites. Yet so it was. It did not seem that the shortcomings of the rush-lights were any more disagreeably conspicuous by reason of the great blazing sun with which they were brought into comparison. The one could be patiently endured for the sake of the splendor of the other. So we may as well dismiss any allusion to Wachtel's support, by saying that, although it was far from being adequate, it was not painfully deficient. A great improvement, however, would have been noticeable but for the severe cold with which Madame Lichtmay was afflicted, the lady being physically incapable of doing herself justice, and it would have still further added to the satisfaction of the occasion had Mlle. de Gebele more entirely repressed her tendency to "flat" from the key. Vierling was in his fullest voice, and, beyond some serious faults in the management of his fine lung power, was very acceptable in his *role* of *Di Luna*. Curiously enough, the chorus, in the main, was quite acceptable, being fully up to the operatic average in Chicago, and the orchestra was by no means badly handled, but showed better training than might have been looked for.

But average excellence in any respect save one was not expected, and, if it was not forthcoming, it was of no serious consequence. Wachtel was there, in superb voice, and it was evident that he was perfectly willing to accept the responsibility of the situation, and to carry the thing along on his own broad shoulders. He received a magnificent reception as he made his appearance, his youthful bearing and superb stage presence occasioning general surprise among those who were aware that his years have reached beyond the middle of a century. He had sent his voice in advance, and, but for a familiarity of the scene, the audience would not then have recognized him, the tones were so full, round, and vigorous, more nearly resembling those of a baritone. A little later, and the revelation began to unfold itself, and, by the time he had passed through the recitative, which he renders with great purity of expression, and had launched into the spirited trio which ends the first act, the discovery was made that this was the singer whom all had come to hear, and when the curtain fell the expression of enthusiasm was such as seldom occurs hereabouts. His rendition of *Manrico* is one peculiar to himself, the *role* being invested with more of the heroic and less of the tender than has characterized its interpretation by the lighter-toned tenors who have gone before. The love scenes are less impassioned, but more imperious, and Wachtel is not at his best in the more subdued phases of sentiment. He loves splendidly, and he raves about it furiously. He is not the Italian wooer, with liquid utterance and soft, persuasive tenderness, but the German lover, who sings out his avowal of devotion and his defiance to his rival in the same glorious, full, round, perfect tones. It is this tendency that prompts him to hold his resources in reserve for the *di quella pira*, which he has chosen for the grand culminating number, the climax of his efforts, the crowning triumph of the opera. Not that he leaves aught to be desired in anything that goes before or comes after, but he makes of this all that his marvellous powers of voice, action, expression, and enthusiasm can throw into it. Any attempt to describe Wachtel's rendering of the solo must fail. The most that can be done is to acknowledge its effect, which is almost unprecedented in operatic annals in America. The audience sat for a moment stunned by the torrent of thrilling harmony with which the space was flooded, and then, as the curtain came down and hid from view the singer and the scene, there came forth a storm of applause and loud cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs, and exclamations of delight such as have never before been witnessed in Chicago. The curtain came up again, and Wachtel bowed his acknowledgments, but this would not do. The uproar increased, and he signalled the orchestra to proceed, and gave the magnificent number once more,—this time, with excellent taste, rendering it in Italian, and rolling out that wonderful full-chest "C" with as much completeness and vigor as though he had not just accomplished that marvel in vocalism. After this, it may well be presumed, there was nothing which approached it, the *Miserere*, although sung with admirable feeling and purity of tone, failing to excite its wonted fervor in the audience. Everybody seemed satisfied with the one great effort of the evening, and no one left the theatre who was unwilling to accord to Wachtel all and more than all that has been said or written concerning him.

It is said that his finest assumption is yet to come, in the "Postillion de Lonjumeau," which is to be given to-morrow evening. It introduces him in a more sparkling and cheerful vein,—one in which his peculiar vigor, or snap, finds a glorious opportunity for exercise. His whip-cracking song is pronounced to be without an equal. It is useless to advise people to go, for the seats are already all taken; but to those who must be content with standing room, we can earnestly say, go early.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lucille Western varied her repertory of emotional dramas last night by giving the public "Leah, the Jewess." The piece was neatly mounted, and with due regard to the conventional stage proprieties. The costuming was carefully done, and many of the sets were unusually fresh and handsome. The audience was large, showing that the popularity of the place is more than enough to overcome such disadvantages as were presented last evening by the condition of our streets and such genuine counter-attractions as Wachtel.

The play is well known to our theatre-goers. Our people are also tolerably familiar with Miss Western's impersonation of the leading *role*. There is no play in her repertory for which she is by nature so well fitted, and in which her strong points are shown to such good advantage. Her features are those of a Jewess, and the Oriental modes and colors of the stage dress suit her complexion and figure admirably. Mr. Herne played the part of *Rudolph* with his ordinary lack of passion in the intenser scenes, and his wonted awkward boyishness of gesture. Aside from this deficiency in the main support of Miss Western, the cast was generally well adapted to the especial ability of the various members of the company. To Mr. Bock was assigned the character of *Nathan*, which is well adapted to the display of special powers. It was rendered with a correctness of elocution and primness of action that was almost painful. An interchange of parts with Mr. Maynard, who played the priest, and who could more easily simulate Hebrew characteristics, would perhaps have been a slight improvement in the distribution of *dramatis personæ*. Mr. Daly, in his impersonation of the barber physician, shed a glimmer of light upon some of the more sombre scenes. Miss Bailey, as *Madelaina*, looked prettily, and acted with her usual grace, and, it must also be added, with her usual disregard of the vowels of the dialogue. A careful study of some inexpensive manual of phonetics might benefit the lady, and materially contribute to her future success. She certainly has vocal organs which will admit of a better pronunciation than the following sample with which she rounded off a burst of womanly passion: "I was willing to give up *avery thing far yah*." What Miss Bailey needs is some discipline in the elementary principles of elocution, especially in the direction of orthoepy, and a little quieter infusion of nature. Padgett made up the part of *Lorentz* to perfection, and played, as usual, exceptionally well. The remaining *roles* were rendered in a manner that showed careful rehearsal and good stage management. The applause was not frequent, but hearty when given, and put in, happily, at the proper places.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington's Minstrels drew a large audience to the West Side Opera House last evening. The programme was one of the best of the kind ever offered to the Chicago public. The dialogue was racy, without an approach to coarseness; the vocal part was finely rendered, and the burlesque pieces were brim-full of laughing material. "Cincinnatus" outdid himself in the song and dance business, while Cotton and Arlington perpetrated the most side-splitting jokes that have been heard during the season. "East Lynne in Black" brought out the full strength of the company, with Kent, Price, Surridge, and Kemble in leading parts. This admirable "take off" on the well-known sensation drama, formed a most appropriate *finale* to an excellent entertainment.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

A full house greeted Manning's Minstrels at the Michigan Avenue Theatre, last evening. The programme was an excellent one, and the company did full justice to their high reputation as artists in their profession.

THE APIARY.

Errors of Ventilation, as Shown from Practical Experience.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Feb. 10.

"Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel," has been flaunted and blazoned by the conservative, and thrown into the face of all who dared to take a step into the field of progress. Consistency is to carry the stone in one end of the bag and the meal in the other, as did our fathers; to keep our bees in box-hives, or in sections of hollow logs, called bee-gums, as did the pioneers; or to leave the summer entrance to the hive wide open in winter, under the plea of ventilation. But, as we have more experience, we grow wiser,—that is, if we take any heed of nature and of natural laws. For this reason, I do not wish that my readers should suppose that I lay any claim to being consistent with myself, for I have no ambition to figure in that capacity. When I do change, however, it shall be for good and sufficient reasons, at least to myself; and I shall always be ready to hear argument and look at things from any standpoint. I say this much in order to put myself right, for in this matter of bee-culture we have many things to learn, or rather to unlearn. Of course, politicians must be consistent, for party so wills it; but, in the study of nature, we do not always see things from the true stand-point, or, rather, we mix our own and other people's theories with a few facts and call it a square look at nature. I propose to go outside of this shell and look at facts as they are, without any regard to what we call consistency. We are more wedded to theories and previous teaching than we would like to acknowledge, and are disposed to lay down laws *ex cathedra*. If we would make true progress, we must lay aside all prejudice, and look on all sides of a thing before we make up our conclusions. I am not afraid of the man of books, for I meet him on the same level; but I am afraid of old practical hands,—men who are out of their element in the library, but who are great observers of nature,—for they put such questions that books will not help one to answer. Of late I have met several old pioneers, who have hunted wild bees, and who kept bees a generation before I was born, and they have told me so many things in relation to bee-keeping, and asked me to explain so many things, that I am at my wits' end. In short, their array of facts have upset several nice theories that I had laid up and labelled iron-clad. While these men have not been very successful in making money out of the business,—for they had not come up to some of the most valuable ideas of Huber, Langstroth, Quinby, and others,—yet they gave me many new ideas that are of practical value, not in the handling of bees, but in bee-pasturage and protection. They have looked at things in a more practical way.

"Uncle Jim,"—for that is his name everywhere,—was reared in Northern New York, and has spent some years in Wisconsin, Arkansas, and other States. He is a sort of wandering pioneer, half hunter, half bee-keeper, and a genius generally. He made me a visit a few days since. Said he wanted to see Miss Ella and her bees, for he had read many of her letters, some of which pleased him; but there were many things that were not quite clear to him, and, as he was on his way East, he thought he would just call and see for himself. The first thing that attracted his attention was the small opening between the blocks at the entrances of the hives. "Why leave this opening?" inquired he. I replied that it was for the purpose of

VENTILATION.

The bees must have plenty of air. "Just stop a moment, and let me ask a question," said "Uncle Jim." "I see that, in the making of your hives, you have closed all the seams air-tight, except the entrance. Please tell me what material you used to do this with, as I see that it is very firm." It was made of beeswax and rosin, but a kind that is very light-colored,—a very pure article. These are melted together and poured along the seams in the brood-chamber, in order to save the bees so much labor, for they always glue the bottom-board fast and fill up cracks and crevices.

"Very well, that is one of the most sensible things that I have seen, but then I think the entrance should be closed tight, for I observe that the air can pass from this entrance up through the bees and out through the honey-board." Just so, I replied, that is for the purpose of ventilating the hive. "Well," persisted Uncle Jim, "but don't you know you are freezing the bees with this kind of ventilation? A draught of cold air is constantly passing among them, and must not only chill them, but freeze the honey. I am much surprised that you thus treat your bees." But what will they do for air? I asked. "Well, I think they will get all the air from the top that they need. In Russia, people have their windows double glazed, and place a soft brick between the sash to absorb the moisture, in order that the light may be admitted; but no air can come through. Their doors are listed, and the room is air-tight, and after the birch-wood has been deprived of its gases, the stone-flue is closed, in order to retain the heat. Now, these Russians are a hardy people, and know how to keep warm. No draughts of cold air are allowed to enter their dwellings, such as you admit into your bee-hives. Look at the Esquimaux, who live in stone or snow huts, with only one entrance. They have not even a fireplace, but depend on the heat of an oil lamp and the animal heat to keep it warm. Now, how long could they live in a hut like our bee-hives, if they left the entrance open? Not long, I suspect, for the entrance is kept closed, and the air breathed over and over again. The carbonic acid gas that is evolved, being heavier than common air, or this warm air of the room, falls to the ground, and is not again breathed. Can't your bees live as do the Russians and nomads of the Arctic regions? I believe that they can, and a great deal better than with this small hole in front. You see how these bees are clustered on these frames of comb. Let me ask you how much air those little fellows get who are next the honey, with an inch or more of bees clustered over them?"

I could do nothing with such a man, and so just let him talk on. "When I was a boy and lived in York State, way up near 'John Brown's Tract,' we kept bees; but they were some of them in straw and some in box-hives. The winters were long and cold. Let me see. The snow came in November, and lasted until the last of April; that was nearly six months. We had the hives in a bee-house, that sheltered them from the winds and driving storms. Sometimes the snow-drifts covered the whole house. In the top of the box-hives was a recess for honey-boxes, and, when these were taken off in the fall, the small holes were left unclosed; but the top cap was nailed on, though not being made to fit air-tight. The bees had closed every crack about the body of the board-chamber, except the entrance, and this we corked up with cotton rags. So, you see, that all the air these bees had was from above, and that in limited supply. In case of a January thaw, which was a pretty sure thing in that country, and when the ground was bare and the weather warm, we let the bees out in the middle of the day, and they always appeared to enjoy it highly. Sometimes we let them out this way during a week, but we were particular to close them in at night, so that they should not come out when they chose to do so; for sometimes there would fall an inch or two of snow at night, and it would be warm in the morning, and if the bees came out, they would get chilled on the snow, and could not get back to the hive. Our bees made a great deal of honey in those days, but there was not much demand for it, as everybody made so much maple sugar; and, if we could get eight or ten cents a pound for it, we were well satisfied; and no one thought of keeping more than a dozen hives,—just enough to fill his bee-house, and the surplus swarms were killed with sulphur. You don't have it so cold here on the prairie, nor so long winters as we had in that part of York State, but you do have cold weather, and, what is worse, you have more sudden changes,—thawing and freezing. Your bees are often out, for the warm weather invites them to do so, and then they return to their hives and have to endure that draught of cold air. Why, I am surprised that you save as many swarms as you do."

"Did you ever winter your bees in a cellar, Uncle Jim?" "No, but I have seen it done, and think it a good thing, if the cellar is a dry one; but I am not through talking about this ventilation of yours. With this draught of air, the dampness of the hive is carried upward and congealed in forming frost and ice, and, in warm days, is melted and runs down among the combs, and soon makes them moldy, and this leads to the dysentery among the bees, which is a very disease in all cold countries, for the bees are kept in so long that a very little bad management will affect them. In the bee-trees, where the wild bees live, there is but one entrance, and no upward ventilation, and yet the bees do well. It is true that frost and ice will form in these hollow cavities of the forest trees, for I have seen it when cutting down the trees in winter for the honey, but then it is on the sides of the cavity, and the water, when thawed, runs down the half-rotten surface and is absorbed by it, and thus does little injury. I protest against this patent ventilation of yours, that exposes the poor bees to a current of cold air; and I am not surprised that this class of bee-keepers want a cellar or warm room for their bees; for it seems to me that it is almost impossible to winter bees on their summer-stands in this manner. Last week I was down on Spurr Creek, and saw an apiary of seventy hives standing out exposed to the direct shocks of the cold winds, with only a few bundles of corn-stalks set against them on the north and west sides, but with the entrances more open than yours, and the owner has already lost several swarms."

ELLA.

ALONE IN A DESERTED MINE.

Strange and Startling Sights and Sounds.

From the Nevada Enterprise.

A mining man tells us of a lone adventure of his in a mine, undertaken on Sunday last, which he says no small sum would induce him to repeat, owing to the great danger there is of being crushed or shut in by caves,—not that there is anything else to be feared,—oh, no! Being impressed with the idea that he could find paying ore in one of our mines (we are not at liberty to say what one), in which no regular work had been done for some years, he determined upon a stolen trip of inspection into the wilderness of the old workings. He carried with him but a small prospecting pick, a light rope ladder about 16 feet in length, half a dozen candles, and a box of matches. Thus equipped he boldly entered a tunnel leading into the old works upon a vein at a depth of several hundred feet below the surface. Upon reaching the spacious old chamber, hollowed out years ago in the vein, there reigned such an oppressive silence that, as he stood alone in the middle of one of the great cavernous openings and held aloft his candle, he could hardly prevail upon himself to move. As the moisture of the place settled down upon his beard and penetrated his clothing, so did all manner of superstitious fears settle around his heart and penetrate his soul. At every step the old floor gave out a hollow, clanking sound, and he could hardly move forward a dozen paces before he was overcome by a feeling that some person or thing was following him. Ashamed of such weakness, he would try to shake off the thought,—nothing was following, and it would be childish to look around,—it would be an act altogether unworthy of a man. A step or two, and an ugly, raw craunch under his feet, with apparently an answering craunch behind him. He must look this time; but does so with a smile,—such as one would smile into the face of a ghost,—but sees nothing. After many facings about, this way and that, he in some degree shakes off the feeling of being followed, and, with what might be called tempered boldness, passes through several old chambers and arrives at the dark mouth of an old incline. Taking a sweeping look in all directions to see that there is nothing bad in sight, he enters the yawning incline and faces the inky darkness and the chill, musty air that rises from vast ranges of caverns below. Down he crawls, only stopping once to assure himself by one good leisurely look that nothing is standing at the mouth of the incline gazing down upon him. Down, down he goes, peering now to the right, now to the left, into great galleries as he passes them, till at last the air becomes misty with the moisture it carries, and below he hears the dripping of water.

Loud and musical the sound rings through the great cavernous place which spreads out in all directions from the foot of the incline, at which he has at last arrived, and where he seats himself to rest and gather resolution. Hundreds of feet below the surface and below the nearest rays of the sun, he seems seated upon the brink of that other world fabled to exist within the outer shell of our own. The thousand tiny, trickling streams and showers of heavier drippings from on high,—from far up narrow winzes, and oozing from the broad faces of the lofty lode, falling into pools about,—send abroad a sound which is now as of children at play, calling to each other at a distance; now as of bells, with the intermingling of flute-like voices, and again like firmly-sounded random notes on the piano. Gusts of air, loaded with darkness and filled with dampness—seemingly the weary breathings of the place come and go in halo forms about his candle to keep back the encroaching mists, and, taken all in all seems no place for mortal man.

Here upon this floor is where he hopes to make some discovery—hopes to find behind the dilapidated lagging, at the end of some drift in the face of some chamber, a vein of precious ore that escaped the workmen of former years. Here is the place, but now his courage is almost gone. He remembers all the stories he has heard from the German miners of their Cobali, a species of subterranean devil, which, clothed as miners, are seen in the lonely depths of the mines gliding about the chambers and peering out from among the timbers, or are heard to scream, to groan pitifully, or to laugh wildly. He also remembered that more than one poor fellow had met his death in the very level that lay before him.

Yet, remembering all these things, he had the courage to rise up and venture forth upon the reeking and rotten old floors,—though he was obliged to turn and look to see that nothing followed in after him from the bottom of the incline.

A ghastly place he found the level. The timbers were hung with great festoons of a peculiar fungus, resembling the moss of the live oak, but white as snow. Upon these festoons rested globules of moisture which were transparent as distilled water, and which sparkled in the bright light like myriads of diamonds. All these growths, however, were not of the form described. Some resembled exaggerated mushrooms, had stems a yard long, that twisted about like rams horns, and wore crowns of the size of a broad-hat rim. They mingled with the mossy formation, grew pendant from the roof of the drifts, hung out from the "lagging," and sprouted up from the base of the side supports,—in short, in places so filled the old drifts that it was necessary to crush through them. For an hour or more our adventurer wandered through the mazes of the level, more intricate than the labyrinths of Crete, or at least than that of Woodstock, in which, as the story goes, Fair Rosamond was imprisoned, but no store of precious ore could he find. At length, in crowding his way through some fallen timbers in a tumble-down chamber, the whole came down behind him, followed by a tremendous cave of earth, which blew out his candle and blocked the way behind him, completely cutting off his retreat. This he saw when he relighted his candle. This accident drove out all fear of dead men and shrieking, mocking Cobali. He knew that he must now give up all hope of finding ore, and must use all his wits in finding a way out of the mine. Walking to and fro, and taking the bearings of the place as well as he could, he searched about until he found an opening leading down to the floor below. Descending by means of his rope ladder through the opening, he passed under the cave, and after wandering for a time in the dismal, reeking place in which he found himself, he came upon an old rotten ladder, up which he crawled to the floor from which he had descended, thanking his stars that he was again free. He now started to find the mouth of the incline and was congratulating himself that he had recovered from his former childish fears of goblins, when, upon elevating his candle above his head to peer as far as possible into the narrow passage in advance, there suddenly rose before him a most frightful apparition. Uttering a helpless, smothered shriek,—which seemed to be answered by still more despairing shrieks from every cavern in the mine,—he dropped his candle. Standing squarely before him in the middle of the passage, he had seen a tall man of most venerable appearance. His hair and beard were of snowy whiteness, and the latter reached far below his waist; his flowing robe was also white, but his face was black as ink. In the involuntary act of covering his eyes to shut from his sight the fearful thing, his candle was dropped, and it was some moments before he could gain courage to remove his hands and again look before him. When he did so he was more frightened than before at what he beheld. The apparition was still there, but ten times more terrible than before. It appeared a living, glowing flame, except the face, which was, if possible, blacker than before. More dead than alive, he stooped and groped about till he found his candle; then, with trembling hands, he lighted it, never once looking toward the awful object till his light was fairly burning, when, with a forced resolution which he felt to be little short of impudent, he boldly faced about and held up his candle. His ghost was gone, but in its place stood a timber which had pitched from above, and which was completely clothed in the white fungus he had seen so much of in other parts of the mine. He examined it minutely, and was astonished that it should have given him such a fright; but then it stood alone and in a place where he did not look for a timber in any garb. By shading his candle he soon discovered that the fiery appearance it had worn in the dark was owing to a phosphorescent light given out by the reeking fungus. These discoveries did not give him the courage that might have been expected—on the contrary he had quite enough of the old mine, and before he reached the old incline he again had the feeling of being followed, and the dripping of the water sounded in his ears much like the distant shouts of fiendish laughter.

Going up the incline was slow and hard work, and more than once he was forced to seat himself and rest his trembling knees. At such times he was again overcome by the silence of the place; and, did he happen to cough, looked about expecting to hear an answer or to see a jeering face peering out at him from the next side opening above. The rats, too, frightened him. His rambling below seemed to have started them up from the old chambers, and one which was scampering above happening to fall upon his arm, he shook and brushed his sleeve most frantically, then gazed about and above him shudderingly, expecting a whole sack of the vermin to be emptied down upon him. When the top of the incline was reached he fervently thanked the Lord, and, seizing the largest rock he could find, hurled it down the black chasm, listening with exultation to the noise of its bounding and crashing its way toward the ghastly, fungus-breeding caverns below.

Another fright awaited him. After his extra display of bravery in defying the ghosts of dead men, goblins, Cobali and all, by hurling a rock down the incline, he all at once thought, as he walked away from the place, that it would have been better had he not done it; though why, it would be foolish to think. He was now on the tunnel level, and fast nearing the tunnel itself, when his way would be straight and not beset by yawning chambers into whose depths he could not see, and out of which at any moment might stalk a thing he knew not what blood-freezing shape. A cold blast moved past, causing the flame of his candle to stream forward. Something might be coming, but it would be childish too look behind. The candle flame flattened down more and more, and behind him was uttered a deep sigh. Facing about and holding his candle aloft, he saw nothing. While he was pondering upon what could have made the noise, his ears were assailed by a shrill, piercing, unmistakable scream. In the stillness it seemed far beyond the power of human lungs to have uttered such an unearthly shriek. Our hero owns to having answered this by a tremulous "boo-o-oo!" which was all that came of what he intended should have been a fierce and defiant yell. Again the awful scream rang out, uttering the single word "Hor-r-ror!" Our terrified explorer of forbidden ground now, for the first time, felt his hair at work inside of his hat. He held his candles above his head and peered into the three great galleries yawning near, but could see nothing. He pushed his hat down upon his head to settle his hair, whirled suddenly round and held his candle down to examine a stick which had snapped under his heel, straightened up, coughed, then once more took a survey of his limited horizon. As far as he could see stood ghastly rows of timbers, draped or rather furred over with white mold, but nothing worse, for all the darkness was clear and clean. Again he thought there was a sigh close behind him, and was just in the act of whirling about when in his ears rang out that terrible word,—"Hor-r-ror!" Starting back he fell to the ground, but in a sitting position, against a post, landing without extinguishing his candle. A little dirt falling from above, he looked up, and there saw gazing down upon him a pair of fiery eyes. This, instead of frightening him, served just the contrary purpose. Rising, he held aloft his candle, and saw sitting upon a timber, at the end of an ore chute over his head, as pretty a cat as ever went ratting in any old mine, and as he gazed upon the wandering beast, it opened its mouth and again uttered that frightful cry of "Hor-r-or!" but now it sounded more like "Mi-o-ower!"

After this last ghost adventure our hero felt that no goblin that ever walked could frighten him, and when he blew out the remnant of his candle at the mouth of the tunnel, and stepped fourth into the broad glare of daylight there was not a bolder man in Virginia City, as he himself acknowledged. He says the only danger of going into our old mines is that if being crushed or shut in by a cave—there is nothing else in any of the mines to be afraid of.

DIED.

KING—In this city, on the morning of the 12th inst., Miss Margaret M. King, aged 30 years.

Funeral service will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, 264 Burnside street. Remains to be conveyed to Detroit for interment.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

NORTON—On Monday, Feb. 12, Charles A. Norton, aged 45 years.

Funeral services to take place at his late residence in Hyde Park, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

VON MEHREN—On Feb. 9, Frederick S. Von Mehren aged 38 years.

Funeral will leave his sister's residence, 173 West Erie street, Tuesday, 13th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Scandinavian papers please copy.

WATT—James Watt, aged 25 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Spalding, 732 Cottage Grove avenue, at 2 p. m. to-day. The remains will be conveyed to Oakwood Cemetery.

☞ Kingston, Ontario, papers please copy.

ARNOLD—On Sunday, Feb. 11, Lizzie Arnold, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. S. Arnold, aged 30 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 1,024 Indiana avenue, on Tuesday at 2 p. m.

☞ Rochford papers please copy.

STEDMAN—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Stedman will take place from her late residence, No. 71 North Green street, to-day (the 13th), at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE A RESIDENCE LOT 25 or 30 feet front for 5 or 10 years; must be north of Harrison, south of Kinzie, west of Halsted-sts., and east of Ashland-av. Address, stating location, with full particulars, F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES FOR SELF AND friend on West Side, worth from $5,500 to $12,000. To save time, give full description of houses, lot, location, price, etc. Address K 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SECOND FLOOR, FOR a light wholesale business, by April 1. BOSTON STAR COLLAR CO., 703 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COTTAGE, 2-STORY OR DOUBLE house, to be moved, on the West Side, or on the South Side. B. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH OF Twenty-fourth-st., on Michigan-av. Must not cost more than $20,000. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.

WANTED—ON PRAIRIE-AV. NORTH OF Twenty-ninth-st., house and lot with east front; must not cost more than $30,000. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first sts., on State, or between Wabash av. and State-st., in such locality. Will pay fair price and $1,000 down; also, lot between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., on avenues or cross streets, with 50 to 75 ft. front; also, unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS AT ONCE—TWO single marble front or brick houses on any of the avenues, north of Twenty-sixth-st., worth from $15,000 to $25,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LONG LEASE, ON OR NEAR State-st., between Van Buren and Quincy-sts., 50x150 ft., at low valuation, $400 to $800 per foot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 9 (DAY OF THE fire), at lake front, an oil painting, 24 by 36 inches, of "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife." Any one returning the same to CHAPIN & GORE, 142 Twenty-second-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 2D, A DARK-BLUE Chinchilla overcoat; was left somewhere; information of same will be suitably rewarded. Address V 43, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, AT CORNER OF Jefferson and Madison-sts., a hair-braid. Finder will receive a liberal reward by returning to 83 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN A MADIson-st. stage, or at the corner of State and Madison sts., a wallet containing a small amount of money. If the finder will restore it to the owner, whose card was in the wallet, he can do so at 462 West Washington-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—1 BAY MARE AND BUGGY, in front of No. 142 North Wells-st. (saloon of Mr. Lorenz Schmidt), about 6 o'clock p. m. Any one returning to JOHN A. SCHREIBER, 427 West Randolph-st. will be well rewarded.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT 6 o'clock, in a Madison-st. omnibus, a pocketbook containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by paying for this notice and proving property. Apply at 276 West Washington-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 87 WEST Madison-st., about half-past 6 o'clock, a white mare hitched to a covered delivery wagon, cover torn on one side and end board broken off. Return to the above number and be rewarded.

TAKEN UP—A BAY MARE, SATURDAY LAST. Owner can find same at 69 Blue Island-av.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a three-striped mink muff, lost Thursday evening, Feb. 8, somewhere on West Side. Return to 115 Johnson-st., near Twelfth.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A $125 DUE BILL FOR FURNITURE ON A first-class house to sell cheap for cash. Address 817 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW INgrained carpet, not made up. Apply at 149 South Halsted-st. F. M. PIPER.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A cottage of 5 rooms, with rent of same till 1st of May, or a year from that time if desired. Apply on the premises 166 West VanBuren-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN O'NEAL, 19 years of age; has not been seen since the week of the fire; his mother, recently returned from Kansas City, is very anxious to learn his whereabouts. Any one knowing anything of him will confer a favor by addressing Mrs. O'NEAL, 33 West Adams-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCES, AS FOLLOWS:
1 on Michigan-av., $50,000; $35,000; $20,000; $6,000; $8,000.
4 on Calumet-av., $22,000; $20,000; $16,000; $13,500.
2 on Indiana-av., $30,000; $15,000; $12,000.
2 on South Park-av., $40,000; $25,000.
1 in Park Row, $28,000.
4 on West Washington-st., $100,000; $60,000; $45,000; $27,000.
2 on West Van Buren-st., $18,000; $14,500.
2 on West Adams-st., $20,000; $18,000.
2 on other streets, on West Side, $8,500; $6,000; $5,000; $4,000; $3,500.
Also lots in the burned district. 3 cheap houses and lots near Bridgeport. 5 houses on leased lots, and a number of cheap farms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., HOUSE AND leased lot, $2,000, 3 years lease.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., marble front, all modern improvements, $12,000, first-class.
Michigan-av., elegant residence, first-class, $35,000.
Fulton-st., house and lot, $4,500.
West Adams-st., fine brick, near Park, all modern improvements, $10,000.
West Washington-st., choice residence, near Union Park, $10,000.
Elegant brown stone fronts, $10,000, easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEW COTTAGE, with lot, $5,000.
Indiana-av., large lot with fine marble front residence, plate glass windows, furnace, all modern improvements, north of Twenty-fifth-st.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story house with lots, on easy payments, $5,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON THE new Boulevard, only four miles from the Court House. The highest ground in the city. Artesian well down; and in the immediate vicinity of the track of the new Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Dummy train will run every hour in the day. Call at my office and see plat, learn particulars, and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see for yourself. No payment asked in advance if you wish to build. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STORE, AND RESIDENCE above, newly painted and fitted up, on Desplaines-st., 50 feet north of Lake. We offer building and 3 years' ground lease paid up at a bargain. Also a good list of business and residence property in all parts of the city, and houses and lots in Evanston and Glencoe. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT OCtagon marble house. $500 down, $30 monthly. Cottage, Prairie-av., monthly payments. Apply at 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 1126 PRAIRIE-av. (one door north from corner of Twenty-sixth-st., stone front, with all modern improvements. Price, $13,500; $6,000 to run 4 years, balance easy terms. Apply to B. BARBOUR, 1020 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT (20 FEET), 1018 Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., stone front, 3 story and basement, with all modern improvements. $20,000. Apply to B. BARBOUR, 1020 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS EACH 25x208, FRONTING ON Lake, Oglesby and Fulton-sts., low price and long time; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement houses on south side of Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts; possession May 1. Persons who want comfort, health, and convenience, rather than outside show, will find this house more desirable than any stone front. Heated by steam throughout. Brick barn. Price $11,000; on time to suit. GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st., or 380 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:
7 lots on Mary and Hickory-sts.
House and lot, 20 DePuyster-st., lot 50x125.
One acre land in Borden's Subdivision, Town of Jefferson, near Humboldt Park.
The above property will be sold cheap, to close an estate, or exchanged for desirable lots in burnt district.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $1,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,500—TEN GOOD LOTS worth $2,500. The whole together or will sell part. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LEASE (FOUR years) of A 1 corner store, West Lake-st., suitable for drug store, bank, or any first class business. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—LOTS 44x200 (BEING QUARTER OF an acre each) on Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., only $500 to $600 each. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON monthly payments, houses Nos. 152, 172, and 175 Mather-st., House No. 293 First-st., on terms to suit. 100x119 feet at the corner of Mather and Desplaines-sts., fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., in basement.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF THE Etna Sewing Machine Building (on State, near Madison st.); a large and light room, suitable for business purposes; also, one-half the store and a large, light, and dry basement. For terms, apply to R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 146 State-st.

FOR SALE—50X126 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers, if improved, at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 81x202 FEET ON corner Thirty-eighth-st., on very easy terms.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth st.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.
150 feet on corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
Desirable residence and residence property in South Division a specialty.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 11 rooms, water, gas, &c.; lot 29x202, with good barn. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest. Purchasers building at once need make but small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse-cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 13 rooms, bath, &c. Terms can be made very easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS, ONE block outside new fire limits; 5 years' credit given and cash advanced to build with; early application must be made to secure a lot on the above terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Polk, east front; this lot must be sold and we want an offer. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—457 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—Two-story and basement stone front dwelling. West Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, two-story and basement brick dwelling.
E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements; lot 25x162, to alley; $12,000. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NINE YEARS' LEASE ON HALsted-st., near the corner of Madison; lot, 20x160. There is money in it. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COSY HOME ON ERIE-st. Terms, $650 cash, balance in monthly installments of $30 per month. Will rent for $40. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av. I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON BURNSIDE AND BUTterfield-st., two corners, for $2,400. Address 817 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.—Michigan-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., lot 37x110 to alley; house has 12 rooms; is a frame house, two-stories.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE suburban residence, three minutes' walk from Hyde Park Station, 30 minutes' ride from Madison-st., south and east front, corner lot 75x150 feet; house is 23x66 feet, two stories, brick basement walls; rooms large and well arranged; gas and water-pipes. Would prefer small house and lot as part payment. See plan of house at office of GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on West Madison-st.; lot, 33x180 feet deep. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN THE growing village of Austin; also a few lots. The sharpest men are making investments in Austin. Fare, 7½ cents. Time, 20 minutes. Fourteen trains per day. Now is the time to purchase. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AT HYDE Park with lot 49x168 to alley. $500 cash, balance on monthly payments; price, $4,500. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS COUNtry home, with all modern improvements, within 8 miles of the Court House, very cheap. THOS. FREEMAN, 175 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
McHenry County, Ill.—Farm of 276½ acres, finely improved.
DeKalb County, Ill.—Improved farm of 400 acres.
Whiteside County, Ill.—Farm of 220 acres, well improved.
Iroquois County, Ill.—Several finely improved farms in this County, 120, 320, and 640 acres each.
McHenry County, Ill.—Splendid farm of 80 acres, highly improved.
Green County, Wis.—Near the flourishing town of Brodhead, a fine farm of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation.
Also other farms, improved and unimproved.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, SEVERAL GOOD Illinois farms worth $4,000 to $30,000, well located, well improved, and good land. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF THEIR VALUE, 46 lots or 8 acres, three blocks from the depot, on the Indiana Central and two other railroads, near Benton-st. and South Boulevard, Sixty-fourth-st. Fare 5 cents by rail. I will sell a bargain for speculation. Apply to C. B. HOLMES, at the Globe Insurance Office, No. 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE FARM IN Southern Minnesota, and farm of 80 acres in Jefferson County, Illinois; will be sold at less than value, or exchanged for Chicago property, or a business. WILLIAMS, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES CRANBERRY land, within 17 miles of Chicago, suitable for any kind of farming or stock raising. Has a good orchard and good house. Also, 220 acres of land to lease for three or four years. Call on HENRY C. COOK, Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—24 MILES FROM LITCHFIELD, Hinsdale County, Mich., 53 acres, 16 hard maple timber; good barn and house; good well and spring water; orchard of 3 acres; well fenced in 5 acre lots. Address or apply to W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 189 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED and repaired at the Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemany, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—FURNIture and lease of Fort Dodge hotel, Fort Dodge, Iowa. This is the principal house in town, and has cleared $6,000 in the past 2 years. Satisfactory reasons for selling. A rare chance for a hotel man to make money. Call on, or address, with stamp, A. J. BURBANK, proprietor.

A PLANING MILL AND SASH AND DOOR factory, doing a good cash business, for sale; located 60 miles from Chicago, and also an established branch depot in Chicago. Address P. O. Box 404, Racine, Wis., or call at 67 East Indiana-st., Chicago.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A FINE SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE AT A BARgain, with or without household furniture; two-story house, 6 rooms, with gas and water; $40 rent a month. Inquire at 56 S. Halsted st., near Madison.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Rockford, Ill., for sale on liberal terms. The best location in the city; new and beautiful store, attractive stock, and a large trade. For particulars address GEORGE M. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

A LUNCH AND SAMPLE-ROOM, WELL LOcated, for sale; will take some cash and the rest in Chicago real estate. Call at 92 South Clinton-st.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL confectionery, with a large custom, for sale. Address O 23, Tribune office.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE, IN CASTLETON, Stark County, Illinois. A rare opportunity, it being one of the best grain points in the State, together with a lumber yard doing a good business; also, for sale or rent, in Bradford, a blacksmith shop and tools, old stand, on easy terms. For information apply to K. A. SHAW, Bradford, Stark Co., Ill.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—PART OR ALL OF A small foundry; full of business; paying well; best location in city; reason for selling satisfactorily explained. Address U 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF THE GRAND HOtel and house for lease. Inquire of A. H. BUCK, at Grand Hotel, corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WATER-POWER flouring and custom mill, at Lyons, Walworth county, Wis.; said mill is situated near the Western Union Railroad, 20 miles west of Racine, and convenient to ship to Chicago or Milwaukee; in a good section of country for wheat, with a good run of custom, good supply of water the year round. Terms easy. Part purchase money may remain if desirable. Apply to or address W. W. VAUGHAN, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—A LONG AND WELL-ESTABlished, good-paying restaurant, with lease of store, expiring May 1, 1873; rent low. For particulars, call at 210 Milwaukee av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUSINESS chance, fixtures and stock; lease, 14 months; situated in the best part of the city; price, $2,000. Call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A LONG AND WELL-ESTABlished, good paying restaurant with lease of store, expiring May 1, 1873; rent low. For particulars call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE, fixtures and stock; lease 14 months; situated in the best part of the city: Price, $2,000. Call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

I WILL SELL, LEASE, OR TAKE PARTNER with cash capital, in the most profitable manufacturing business in Southern Minnesota, with no competition to interfere with success. I have a steam chair and furniture factory, in complete running order, with all the necessary power machinery for employing 20 to 30 men, and stock in hand; favorable inducements will be offered to any enterprising, competent person to take hold in either of the above propositions. For further information, address, at Winona, Minn. L. C. PORTER.

ONE OF THE BEST MANUFACTURING INterests in the Northwest for sale; this is an opportunity seldom offered to engage in a well-established, paying business; price, $6,000, one half cash and the balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Address W 39, Tribune office.

PANORAMA OF JAPAN AND CHINA, WHICH for good reasons I will sell or exchange. There is money in it. Principals address B. WARREN, Varna, Marshal County, Ill.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON FOR SALE—REASON FOR SELLING, going to leave the city. 185 West Randolph-st.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 WILL BUY A SALOON AND RESTAUrant. Good reasons for selling. Apply at 172 Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE NICEST CORNER stores in the West Division, 22 feet front; also fine light basement, and offices above. Will be rented separately or together, or will sell lease and improvements. Inquire of ALFRED L. SEWELL, 75 West Washington-st., corner of Jefferson.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 1, AT Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Building.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF STORE 34 AND 36 South Canal-st. Apply to HENRY W. KING & CO.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN BRICK BUILDing, 20x80, suitable for wholesale business or light manufacturing. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PART OF TOP FLOOR, WITH power and elevator; also a good barn. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, 243 EAST RANDOLPH-st., 100 feet by 20; pressed brick front. Apply to W. H. EDDY, 738 State-st., from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, SUITABLE for insurance, etc.; also desk-room in another office. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—SPACIOUS LOFT, 63 AND 65 SOUTH Canal-st., being 47x100 feet. Apply to FRANK BROS., 184 and 186 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE AND TWO OFFICES, one office facing Canal-st., just suitable for a bank or railroad ticket office; both offices on first floor. Inquire of H. G. WORMER, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK A SUITE of offices on first floor, light and airy. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also, offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 375 Wabash-av. Inquire at 170 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FINE COTTAGE AND BARN ON Walnut-st. Will sell furniture or rent furnished. Possession immediately. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FROM MAY 1, THE new two-story brick house, corner Morgan and Tyler-sts.; all improvements; nice neighborhood; one block from street cars. Inquire of R. ALEXANDER, Jr., 43 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS NEAR Union Park, and take payment in board for man and wife. Address N 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON NORTH Side, south of Fullerton av., containing 10 rooms, and partly furnished; to a party who would board owner and wife. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE AND barn, South Side, good neighborhood. Rent $30 per month, and furniture for sale at a bargain. Call to day at 817 Cottage Grove and Gardner-sts.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.; House No. 8 Park row, completely and finely furnished; has a billiard table. A first-class tenant is wanted. Apply only at this office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., near Congress-st., with mirror and furniture, could easy be made into something like "Delmonico's" of New York city. A good chance. J. S. GOULD, 374 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with good care, to gentlemen. 545 West Monroe.

TO RENT—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOM at 149 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A PLEASANT room in a private residence, suitable for one or two young gentlemen. 395 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO ONE OR two gentlemen, without board, in private family. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING houses or stores to rent can have them rented and their rents collected by leaving them at the House-Renting Agency of D. COLE & SON, 189 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE, OR PART, suitable for general commission business. Address M 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR and basement of building about 25x150. Location desired, on Lake-st., near State. Apply to SMITH & DUNCAN, 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, by a family of three, 3 rooms or a small cottage on the South Side, east of State-st., furnished or unfurnished. State terms (which must be reasonable), and location, L 96, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE—50,000 PRESSED BRICK. CALL or address 43 South Canal-st. Dr. S. PLACE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CAST IRON COLUMNS and bricks. Apply at corner Indiana and Wells sts. S. J. PETERSON.

FOR SALE—100,000, PERHAPS 200,000 BRICK, at Galesburg, Ill. Address N. C. WOODS, Galesburg, Box 757.

WANTED—OLD BRICK. CASH WILL BE paid for 30,000 old or second-hand brick. Apply to TUTTLE & BOND, No. 3 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, a good bookkeeper and good salesman, wishes to connect himself with and invest that amount, or more, if satisfactory, in some established business in Chicago; good references given. Address L 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PERFECTLY COMpetent man, who understands his business thoroughly, wishes to find a business man with a capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, as partner, to establish a glycerine and toilet soap factory; the money will bring 50 per cent interest. Mr. TUMLER, 532 Milwaukee-av., will give further particulars.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $20,000, to take one-third interest in an old and well established manufacturing and jobbing house. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH money, any amount, can invest the same very advantageously by addressing Box 157, Chicago Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND energetic salesmen, to sell popular selling books, sold only to subscribers, and illustrated by Gustave Dore, Seiona, Nast, &c. Apply at 162 West Washington-st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A WEEK EASILY made on $2 to $10 capital with our two fast selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 290 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE OF FISK AND his associates, and rulers of New York. For best agents' goods in America call or address GOODSPEED'S Empire Book, Map, and picture House, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen, for a first-class work; good pay. WOOD & MURRAY, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 1,200 LBS PLATFORM scale (new) at 145 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

FOR SALE—MILCH COW—ONE OF THE BEST bred Durhams in the county; has just calved, and is an unusually fine milker; a good chance for a family needing an No. 1 cow. Address R. G., Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL GOODS IN THE grocery line, on a commission. Also, men or women to introduce an article to families. Chance to make money fast. Room 2, 133 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $1 TO sell our ink eraser; costs 5c, sells 25c. Samples 25c. RAY & CO., 220 West Randolph.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WISHES TO GO TO school at Lake Forest and work out of school hours for his board. Apply at 24 South Clinton-st., between 12 and 1.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY ABOUT 15, WHO speaks English, lives with his parents, and is acquainted with the city. 284 West Randolph-st., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY AS PORTER. APply after 10 o'clock at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS TO see our new corn sheller. Shells 6 bushels per hour. Retails at $1.50. Rights free. $10 a day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN. APPLY ANY time after 10 o'clock. C. R. HAYES, 21 North Canal-st.

WANTED—BOY FROM 15 TO 18 WHO HAS had experience in packing washing crystal, washing powder, saleratus, or tobacco in papers. Apply at 14 North Clinton-st. CORBETT, SCOVILLE & CO.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE ENERGETIC MAN of some experience in the real estate business; must be a good salesman. Address REAL ESTATE, Tribune office, giving particulars as to age, former business, &c.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, FARM hands, gardeners, men with wives; also cheap tickets sold South. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO SAND-PAPER AND DO light carvings; one that has had at least six months' experience need only apply. Apply to MAX TONK, at A. C. Brown's, 415 West Lake-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY who desires to learn the drug business. Apply at 905 West Van Buren-st., between 8 and 11 a. m., Friday, Feb. 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG PRACTICAL RETAIL grocery clerk. Apply at 662 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK WHO speaks the English language well. Inquire at 13 Blue Island av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN DRY goods salesman at ERICKSON & AMUNDSON'S, 126 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS entry clerk. Apply to F 72, Tribune office, stating where last employed and what salary expected.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in keeping bank-books. Salary small. Address C 88, care of Tribune, giving reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience in bank-book-keeping. Salary small. Address C 88, care of Tribune office, giving reference.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION drug clerk; one who has had experience in the city referred. Address X Y Z, care of Carrier No. 10, stating qualifications, salary, and other particulars in full.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MACHINISTS, AND three good sewing machine adjusters. None but experienced hands need apply. FARRAR & WHEELER, 338 West Adams-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BOILER-MAKer, who thoroughly understands making and repairing boilers. Also two first-class machinists. To good, steady workmen liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to LAWRENCE & CHAPIN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—FOUR ROUGH CARPENTERS with saw and hammer at corner of Clark and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PLOW-FITTERS AND one plow-polisher, immediately. Steady work and good pay. Apply to Naperville Agricultural Works, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS. Apply by letter to Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS AT 76 WEST WASHington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE SMITHS HELPers at the California Buggy Factory, South Park-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO OR THREE good coat hands at PORTER & O'CONNOR'S, 664 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MATTRESS makers at G. B. STACY & SON'S corn, husk, and bedding depot, 843 and 845 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS AT 379 North Clark-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, ONE THAT understands milking and a furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, after 11 o'clock, at 537 Wabash-av. G. A. SPRINGER.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet-frame making. De L. SHEPLIE & CO., 703 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN AS WET nurse, for a child 10 months old. Must be prepared to come immediately. Apply in the store 521 Cottage Grove, or 16 Oakwood-av.

WANTED—WE CAN FURNISH A NO. 1 housekeeper or governess with the best of references; also, 2 Swede girls who want a place in one family. We have situations in 25 good families for Swede or German girls. Star Employment Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, English, French, Scotch, American, or first-class Irish, thoroughly understanding general housework. Come prepared for work, and apply at once at 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work, washing and ironing in small private family, where a second girl is kept. Inquire at 1244 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3 GIRLS TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 176 West Lake-st. up-stairs.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT WHERE work is light; girl competent to cook, wash and iron. High wages to good girl. Apply at 624 Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. A good place and small family. 168 Centre-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. German, Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 172 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 385 STATE-ST., A GOOD American, German or English girl to do general housework. Apply to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 53 AND 55 SOUTH Ada st., one who can cook, wash and iron, and come well recommended. None other, and no Irish, need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A small family of three persons. Inquire at No. 86 Gurley-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; Protestant preferred; good wages paid. Apply at 470 Washington-av., between Sheldon-st. and Bishop-court.

WANTED—AT MR. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, capable girls for private families in the city; also for Hyde Park, Riverside and Evanston. Good wages. References required.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, one as second girl—German or Swede preferred. Call at 910 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDIVIAN GIRL 14 or 15 years old, to take care of baby, at 96 Vincennes av.

WANTED—AT 351 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD CHAMbermaid, at Union Park Hotel, 321 Madison-st.

WANTED—COOK AND CHAMBERMAID with good reference. 19 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, one who thoroughly understands her business, and can go to work at once. Call at 402 West Washington-st., corner of Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, at 929 Wabash-av. German or Swede preferred; wages $3 per week; come prepared to stay.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER. YOUNG LADY preferred. Must be good-looking and intelligent. Address H 97, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—19 EXPERIENCED SHIRT HANDS on fine shirts. BROWN & PRIOR, 441 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME $15,000 IN VALUE OF improved real estate, including farm, flour mill, store, and lot, for mercantile or manufacturing business, on cash basis. WILLIAMS, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON WENTWORTH-av. Will take horse and buggy in part pay. Address 817 Cottage Grove av.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 30 FOOT lot on Wabansia-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LAND IN A thriving village 55 miles from Chicago for city property. Call or address J. M. BALL, 34 South Clinton-st., Room 11.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A LOT ON MICHIgan-av., west of the University, for a house and lot near Union Park. Difference paid in cash. Inquire at Room 50 Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,280 ACRES OF good prairie land, located in sections 6, 7, 8, 18, 29 and 30, township 64, range 21, Sullivan county, and part of sections 29 and 30, in township 65, range 21 Putnam county, Mo. The neighboring lands well farmed, watered, and timbered. Would trade for good stock of general merchandise, prefer dry goods, or will take city property if well located. For information and particulars, see I. A. BEST, with Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore, or address R. M. MOORE, Chariton, Iowa.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in large or small sums, at current rates. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY property, where title is perfect, in sums of $10,000 to $15,000 and upwards. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city real estate at 10 per cent and all expenses. B. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON IMproved city property, at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 70 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $1,000, on real estate. LOUIS L. ZAHNER, Attorney-at-Law, 481 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS 128 FEET on Indiana-st., known as Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, and 54, together with an artesian well upon the premises 1,300 feet in depth, flowing 380 gallons per minute of pure water.

Also 50 feet on Illinois-st., adjoining above.

This is a rare chance for any manufacturing purpose, being situated near the centre of business upon a paved street. For further particulars apply to DICKINSON, LEACH & CO., 38 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS—LOTS ON WEST Washington-st., east of Union Park; yearly rent only $460 and taxes for first five years, and 6 per cent on cash valuation every five years thereafter. This is just the location for a first-class hotel, and terms very low. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF STEADY habits as watchman, or to work in a store. Address O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTING TO DO, either in city or outside, by a man who has travelled all over the West. Satisfactory reference or bonds given. M 97, Tribune Office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARPENTER, AS foreman; is well acquainted with the business; has had over 20 years' experience. Call on or address CARPENTER, 111 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stationary engineer. Good references given. Apply, by letter, to W. O. NICHOLS, 21 East Sixteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as kitchen girl and the other as second girl; good references. Apply at 49 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good references given. Apply at 38 Arnold st., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer, and ironer, and one as second girl, in a private family; good references. Call Tuesday morning at 152 Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook or to do general housework in a private family; good references. Call at 279 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family or second work. Call at 10 Trustee-st., near Kinzie, West Side, Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 19 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl in a private family; good references. Call at 1150 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do housework; can give good city references. Call, for 2 days, at 90 Wright-st., up stairs, between Jefferson and Canal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman cook in a first class boarding house or small hotel; best of references given. Apply at 131 Maxwell st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady as housekeeper or nurse in private family; no objections to the country. Address for one week 354 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house by a meat and pastry cook. Address M. B. branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do dining-room work in a boarding-house, or second work in a private family. Call or address No. 95 Foster st., up stairs; South Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, one to cook and the other to do second or general housework in a small family. Call at 354 Third-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN girls can be had at 22 Milwaukee-av. to-day. A. G. BING.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or light housework. A steady place wanted. Call at 92 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A small private family, to do general housework. References given if required. Call at 29 West Kansas-st., near the Jesuit Church.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady to take charge of a widower's family; references given. Address, for one week, Mrs. H N N, Box 1107, Madison, Wis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

76 HONORE-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board, to one or two gentlemen. Good accommodations and reasonable price.

90 WARREN-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

248 CALUMET-AV.—HALF BLOCK FROM horse cars, one fine front parlor suite and several single rooms, with first-class board. Evening dinner.

414 WEST TAYLOR-ST., UPSTAIRS—BOARDing. A few boarders can be accommodated. Location good. Close to Blue Island av. cars.

665 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, furnished, fire, gas, &c.; for two, with board. Modern conveniences. Price reasonable. References.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRAble, well-furnished front rooms, connecting, to rent, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen.

1053 WABASH-AV.—ONE SUITE OF FRONT rooms and one other large room to rent, with board.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD for two gents, in private family; 10 minutes west of Lake-st. bridge. Address S 37, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS PARTIES HAVE RECENTLY taken story and half cottage on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. Will rent one large room, with board. Two in family. References required. Address RANDOLPH, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST. FIRST class board, house new, newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day; day board, $4.50 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN OWN A FINE rosewood case piano they wish to dispose of, and receive in payment for the same board and room where the comforts of a home can be obtained. Piano full warranted. References exchanged. Address, FRANK Z. ADAMS, Adams, Chicago Post Office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with either furnished or unfurnished room, near Congregational Church, West Washington-st. Address W 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING BY TWO YOUNG men, within 15 minutes' walk of VanBuren-st. bridge. Address C & R, 275 South Clinton-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE family; a single room with gas wanted; breakfast and tea only required; references satisfactory. Address, stating terms, H D B, 185 LaSalle st.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN, within a short distance of Madison and Canal-sts. Pay advanced. Address F 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN EAST of Union Park, between Monroe and Randolph-sts. Address E B L, 454 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM and board in private family, by a lady in business on State-st.; must be near Twelfth and State-sts. Address A 87, Tribune, 469 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLENS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 125-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Rubber cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 58 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

EARL STEAM PUMP—THE BEST KNOWN. Every pump warranted or no sale. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

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